

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 77

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AIR FREIGHTERS SHOW TREND OF FORD INTEREST

Looks Toward Giant Ships,
Not "Sky Flivver," in De-
velopment Program

CORRESPONDENT GETS "CLOSE-UP" OF WORK

Test Flight Gives New Con-
cept of Progress—Lines
Count 1,000,000 Miles

Henry Ford is preparing to play
as great a part in aviation as he
has in the motor industry. His
plane, as he outlined them to a staff
correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR, are appearing in
this newspaper in three articles, of
which the following is the last.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DEARBORN, Mich.—Henry Ford
expects to build a monster airplane
in which the passengers will ride in
the wings. For the development of
such a "ship" he possesses a prac-
tical foundation in the Ford Metal Air-
planes which are now carrying pas-
sengers, freight, mail and Ford parts
over the lines operated by the af-
filiated Ford companies on clockwork
schedules.

Through the courtesy of William
B. Mayo, official of the Stout Air-
ways Company, which is identified
with the Ford interests, I recently
had an opportunity to judge the
worth of this foundation through an
informal trip in the Ford Metal Air-
plane which is carrying mail and
motorcar parts from Dearborn to
Chicago on a regular daily run.

Mr. Ford, the day before, had given
me his vision of the airplane of the
future, and I have seen for myself
the huge aluminum planes being
manufactured in the Ford airplane
factory where one is turned out each
fortnight, with the prospect of
doubling production soon to keep up
with orders; but this trip shows ex-
actly the kind of actual operating
experience that Mr. Ford is ac-
cumulating over various routes for
the time when his proposed larger
ships will take the air.

Like a Halfway Station
The Dearborn airplane depot is
located on one end of the Ford air-
port, which is second in size only to
the Tempelhof field at Berlin. It is
a cozy little station with chairs,
tables and magazines, and one walks
through half expecting to find rail-

road tracks. A dramatic moment is
gained by the three propellers,
and giving an idea of its extraor-
dinary size by the way it dwarfs a
small truck beside it. The truck can
run under one mighty metal wing
without touching.

Metal on wings, sides and body is
corrugated, increasing its strength
in the same way as corrugated metal
and in fact this giant looks as though it had
been hammered together out of spare
sheets of metal roofing, but all the
same it has a substantial and reas-
uring look to an amateur air
traveler. If they can make things like
this fly, one reflects, then they ought
to be able to make them safe! One
forgets that this is not heavy tin or
steel but duralumin.

This giant bird, all told, one in-
formant declared, weighs no more
than a Lincoln car. Dural is the
metal that man has taught to fly. It
is the cardboard metal—or at any
rate, it feels no heavier than card-
board though it has three times the
strength of structural steel. The
best place to get a knowledge of
the extraordinary substance is in
the Ford airplane factory. Pieces of
it lie about, and one can lift up a
giant girder with one hand, and per-
form other extraordinary feats of ap-
parent strength. But now it is time
to start.

The pilot and assistant are sitting
in front, in a separate compartment,
I find myself in the body of the ma-

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NEW YORK (AP)—A revolving aviation beacon, casting a beam of 480,000 candle power, has been put in operation on the roof of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Engineers said it was the most powerful used outside the Government service and under the best atmospheric conditions its rays would be visible for 50 miles.	8
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New Wonder! Synthetic Glass for Light Lamps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York
C. J. HEDLEY-THORNTON, English inventor, has just arrived here on board the Celtic of the White Star Line, to establish a factory to manufacture electric light globes of synthetic glass which, he asserted, give a third more light than glass globes and cost much less than glass.

The synthetic glass, Mr. Hedley-Thornton said, was perfected three months ago following eight years of experimentation, and is to be exhibited before several groups of technicians and engineers in this country. According to Mr. Hedley-Thornton, the use of this glass results in a light which has a close approximation to sunlight.

Illinois Tax on Gasoline Ruled Void

Oil Companies Announce Cut of 2 Cents—Cost Million a Month

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Collection of the Illinois two-cent gasoline tax has been discontinued by the leading companies as a result of a decision of the State Supreme Court, declaring the levy to be unconstitutional. This tax, which has been costing the motorist three cents a gallon since the first of last August, amounted to upward of \$1,000,000 a month, it is estimated.

Oil companies announced gasoline of the lowest grade has been reduced from 18 to 16 cents and other grades have been decreased two cents, due to the decision. There was no general move to surrender the third cent, which was added to the tax to pay for the cost of collecting and accounting for it.

The law was held invalid because it levied a double tax on motorists, the other tax being for the state license. Other flaws found were that it discriminated between kerosene and gasoline, both motor fuels; that it discriminated between gasoline and electric vehicles; that it discriminated between the user of gasoline for motoring and the user for other purposes; that it was in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution guaranteeing equal protection to all.

THE DECISION was announced by Gov. Len Small and was passed in the last regular session of the Legislature only after it had been on the brink of defeat repeatedly.

While the law provided only a 2-cent tax, in effect the tax became 3 cents a gallon, since the fuel companies generally added an extra cent for other purposes, such as held in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution guaranteeing equal protection to all.

The decision was on a test case carried up by the Chicago Motor Club, which began its fight against the law even before it was introduced as a bill before the Legislature. J. H. Braun, counsel for the club, saw in the Supreme Court decision no possibility of a refund to those who have paid the tax. Any refund probably would go to the gasoline distributors.

"The tax was indirect so far as the motorist was concerned," said Mr. Braun.

TOURIST-CLASS BOOM EXPECTED

White Star Plans to Carry Mostly This Group This Summer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

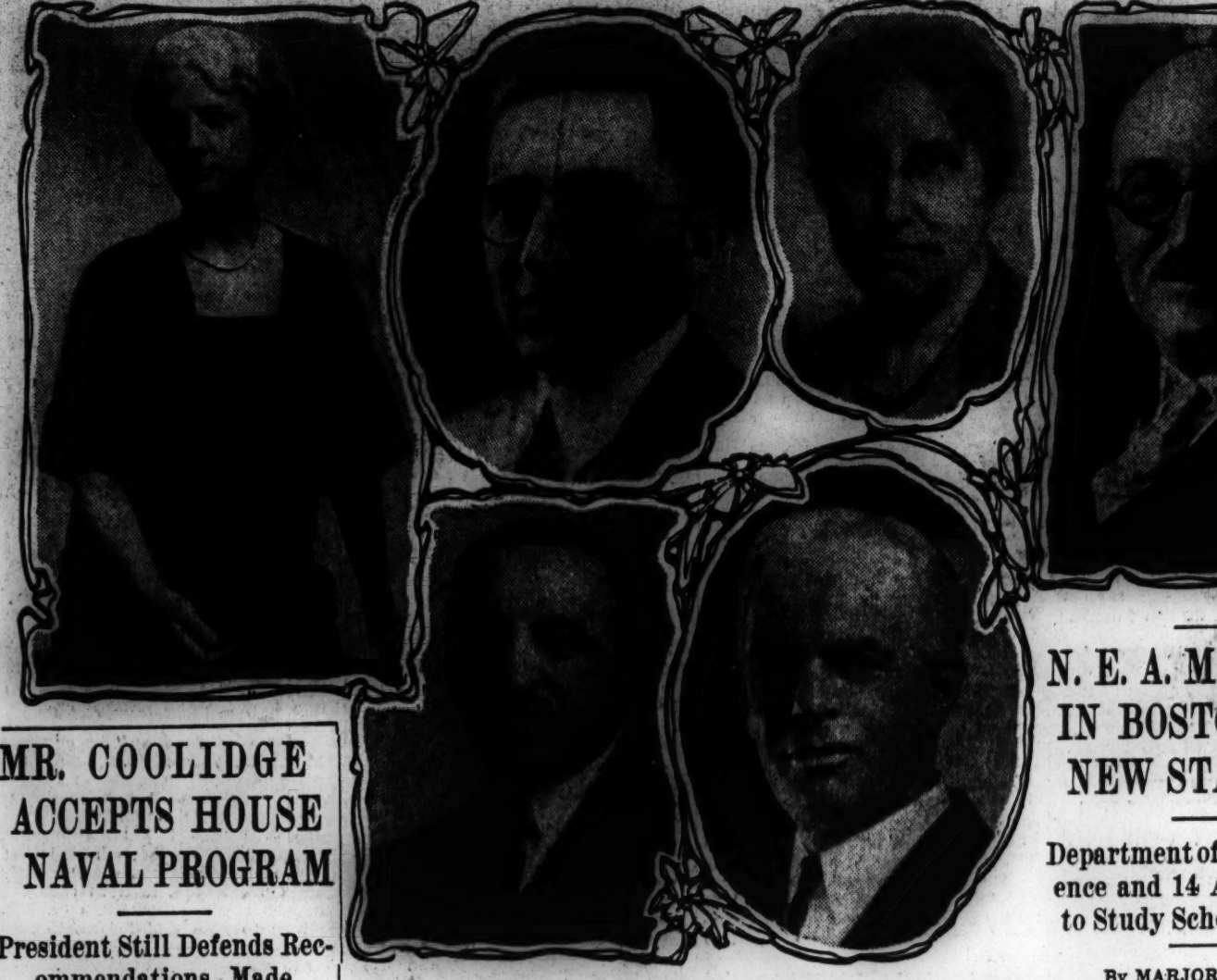
NEW YORK—Transatlantic steamship companies are arranging to carry more tourist-class passengers this year, at a rate less than half the average first-class rate, than any year in the past, according to J. J. W. Peters of the London tourist office of the White Star Line, who has just arrived here on board the Celtic of that line.

The White Star Line will operate the new tourist service this year, he said, on all the transatlantic services of this company, including principally the fleets plying between England and New York, Boston and Montreal.

"The special tourist service, started two years ago for tourists traveling between May and October, has developed into a year around proposition and is now one of the most important branches of the steamship business," he said.

"The westbound tourist passenger season will open this year with the sailing from Southampton on March 7 of the Olympic on her first regular voyage from England. The largest party of tourist passengers on this trip will be 450 Hungarians coming to the United States as official representatives of their Government and various organizations in Hungary to attend the unveiling of the statue of the Hungarian patriot, Kosuth, in New York.

Help Guide College and School Students to Suitable Vocations



MR. COOLIDGE ACCEPTS HOUSE NAVAL PROGRAM

President Still Defends Recommendations Made by Mr. Wilbur

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge will not oppose the program agreed upon by the House Naval Affairs Committee for building fifteen 10,000-ton carriers and an aircraft carrier, although he believes it would have been better if the committee had decided to carry out the program recommended by the Navy Department. The President finds consolation in the fact that the 15 carriers and the aircraft carrier are about as many vessels as could be laid down in the next four or five years and that they constitute the beginning of a fleet to be built which will be adequate for the protection of the United States as recommended by the Navy Department.

Time Limit Unnecessary
He does not feel that the time limit inserted in the bill was necessary or desirable. He believes the vessels asked for by him should be built as the financial situation warrants. The only thing after it had been on the brink of defeat repeatedly.

Under the new form of standard contracts, which may make such appropriations as it may see fit for carrying out the naval program, and it might repeat it.

According to the expressed views of the President, he is not likely to veto the bill when it comes before him, much as he may be disappointed over its failure to carry out the recommendations for a complete program.

The Speaker of the House and other leaders believe the agreement is the best that could be reached and that the recommendations of the Naval Affairs Committee will be approved.

Burton L. French (R.), Representative from Ohio, chairman of the sub-committee on appropriations, expressed approval of the 16-ship building program, unless it might be the time limit, appropriations for which will be included in the naval appropriation bill now being framed.

Support for Passage
Support for its passage has also been pledged by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, on the floor of the House, expressed disappointment that the program should have been cut from 21 vessels, at a cost of \$740,000,000, to 16, at a cost of \$774,000,000. Even the pacifists, although they write letters against it, want protection, she said.

On the same day that the President made known in effect that he would accept the modified plan of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Secretary Wilbur spoke in behalf of the program.

WASHINGTON—The Senate has passed a resolution asking President Coolidge to invite the International Association of Road Congresses, with a membership of 45 nations, to hold its sixth convention in the United States. Another resolution called for American participation in the second Pan-American Conference on Highways to be held in Rio de Janeiro next July.

If the convention of nations is held in Washington, as provided in the Senate resolutions, the delegates will be the guests of the automobile industry and will be shown road-building under varying conditions in all parts of the United States.

The Pan-American Conference on Highways is expected to have a beneficial effect upon the project to build an All-American highway from Canada, through the United States, Mexico and Central America, to South America.

CHAMBERLAIN IN HAVANA
HAVANA (AP)—Clarence D. Chamberlain, who has been making a tour of the United States in a small plane, arrived here from Key West, Fla., in a Pan-American airplane.

THE story of the exploits of this adventurous Norwegian will be told Monday on the Children's Page

Only 1 Per Cent Idle in Lancashire Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leyland, Eng.
WITH but 1 per cent of its population of 11,000 out of employment, Leyland makes a telling reply to stories of industrial depression. Indeed Leyland is one of the "prosperity towns" of England. Its motor, rubber, and cotton industries, constantly expanding, are obliged to draw several thousand additional operatives from Preston, Blackburn, Croston, Bamber Bridge, Chorley, Bolton, Wigan and other places.

Sculptor Fails to Find Cut of Gosnold Beard

Designer of Memorial to Explorer Asks, "Was It Pointed or Square?"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A memorial to Bartholomew Gosnold, believed by some students of history to have made the first direct voyage from England to Cape Cod, is to be erected in South Dartmouth, Mass., and Harry Neyland, New Bedford sculptor, who is designing the bronze, has only one question left to solve.

Mr. Neyland has just returned here on the George Washington, of the United States Lines, after an extensive investigation of Captain Gosnold's life. He has even followed, in a full-rigged ship, a portion of the course which the English mariner traversed for the first time in 1602. He has inspected charts and documents made by Captain Gosnold, preserved in the British Museum. But he does not yet know whether the intrepid seaman wore his beard pointed or square cut.

The detail, seemingly trivial, assumes importance, Mr. Neyland says, since Captain Gosnold is to form the central one of 14 figures to be grouped on the bronze tablet which will commemorate the historic voyage.

Mr. Neyland's work in connection with the memorial is expected to form not only the authentic basis for the bronze design itself, but to add an interesting compilation to the record of the mariner who is said to be one of the first Englishmen to explore New England. Mr. Neyland hopes to solve the question of the beard through investigation being made by descendants of Gosnold.

JOINT BOARD IS PROPOSAL

Canadian Member to Introduce Bill Similar to the American McLeod Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A bill similar to the McLeod bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington and seeking to amend the United States Interstate Commerce Act so "as to provide for co-operation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Canadian Railway Commission and the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners on all questions relating to rates, fares, charges, classification, and the regulation or practice affecting the transportation of persons or property between a point in the United States and a point in the Dominion of Canada, provided that the boards are given the necessary authority and agree to mutual notification of proceedings that have taken place, each on its own side of the border on all points at issue.

Mr. Odette was in Washington some time ago investigating the matter and the proposed bill is the result. The McLeod bill provides for joint hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners on all questions relating to rates, fares, charges, classification, and the regulation or practice affecting the transportation of persons or property between a point in the United States and a point in the Dominion of Canada, provided that the boards are given the necessary authority and agree to mutual notification of proceedings that have taken place, each on its own side of the border on all points at issue.

Such matters as discrimination in fares and the admitting of a large number of cars for taking across at Windsor as against 40 cents at Walkerville, and also in freight rates for shipments arriving for Detroit and Windsor and switched at Toledo, are among the matters which will be referred to the joint board.

The report deals with the appropriateness of high school courses for students going to college, the relationship between high school and college, school counseling, the junior high school with reference to its future.

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WAR PREVENTION KEENLY DESIRED BY THE REICH

German Delegate Emphasizes Work to Be Done by League of Nations

DRAFT MODEL PACTS ARE TO BE DRAWN UP

Guarantees of Security Are Needed by Nations, Says Nicholas Politis

BY WILLIAM S. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Whenever sanctions, that is to say coercive measures for the suppression of war, are mentioned in the security committee, the German delegate pricks up his ears, for his country, as he explained this morning, being disarmed is naturally apprehensive of its security. Therefore from the German viewpoint the prevention of war is a matter of supreme importance. Hence the stress which Herr von Simson laid on the establishment of reciprocal confidence between nations as the most important task of the League of Nations. The pact of Locarno, he admitted was a real value, but if other regional pacts were to succeed in their object, the ground must be as carefully prepared as it had been at Locarno.

For it was in the clearing up of the political atmosphere and the removal of differences that the best guarantee for peace was to be found. And from this viewpoint the more universal the League became the better would it be able to prevent war. Hence let them beware, said Herr von Simson, of too much regionalism.

Crux of the Problem
Nicholas Politis, whose memorandum on security is being discussed this morning, replied that everyone agreed that the prevention of war was better than forcible measures for its suppression; but all the confidence in the world, he said, would not enable the League to dispense with guarantees of security of its members.

Here the debate touched the crux of the problem of security and disarmament, while one side argues that the "big stick" should be in the background and the best security for nations was the strengthening of the general will for peace and the moral authority of the League, the other side desires to make the policeman as formidable as possible and bring him on the scene on the first threat of aggression.

The security committee decided yesterday to instruct its drafting committee to draw up models of a general or multilateral and bilateral treaties, and to submit them for consideration, in spite of Lord Cushead's warning that as a large number of governments would not accept general treaties, this would be waste of time.

Conciliation Treaties
An interesting debate took place on the precise form the conciliation treaties should take, the committee adopting the text of the Holstein memorandum as the basis for discussion.

Lord Cushead, rather startled the committee by suggesting that conciliation commissions should be permanently appointed. The draft treaty, he argued, should not attempt to bind the hands of governments in this respect, for it might be necessary to convene them to appoint the commissions as the occasion arose, according to the nature of the dispute. He would leave it, he said, to sensible people of good will to arrange the tribunal and choose the members.

Lord Cushead also objected to the suggestion that a conciliation commission should necessarily consist of five members, or that while the proceedings were in progress it should have the right to invite to the parties concerned what measures they should take to prevent the aggravation of the dispute.

Mr. Politis Influences Committee
Such recommendations, he said, might be proper for the Council of the League to make, but if the conciliation commissions were to interfere in such delicate matters they might do more harm than good. But on this point Lord Cushead appeared to have the majority of the Security Committee against him.

Moreover in a skillful speech Mr. Politis swung the committee round against the British view that it would be a waste of time to draw up a model general treaty of conciliation. If bilateral treaties were to be selected as the only permissible type it would, he said, be necessary to draw up 350 such treaties before all the links in the chain could be completed, while the nations could be invited to sign a general treaty with reservations if necessary. This, declared Mr. Politis would be a far simpler mode of procedure, and would save much time, for the contracting of separate bilateral treaties would take many years.

The security committee hopes to finish the discussion on the memoranda presented by the Bêns sub-committee before the end of next week. In the meantime the drafting committee will proceed with the work of drawing up model treaties which will be presented to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at its meeting next month.

Defensive Alliances Deplored
There is another division of opinion which runs like a thread through the discussion on security and that is on the question of bilateral treaties. As Mr. Rutgers pointed out these treaties must not be in the nature of defensive alliances, because they

LIBBON, Port. (AP)—The official Gazette publishes a new law for election of a President of the Republic in general suffrage on March 25. The President will be elected for five years and may be re-elected for another five. The candidates must be of Portuguese nationality and over 45 years of age.

would naturally provoke other alliances, thus dividing the League into hostile camps.

Mr. Buisson therefore warned the security committee to closely examine the model treaties of this kind. Treaties for the renunciation of war between two states, formerly common, and the submission of all disputes to arbitration or conciliation or both, are, of course, of quite a different character. As Dr. McDowell, Canada, said, all separate agreements must be very closely examined to see that they were not merely military alliances.

Agreements simply for the renunciation of war were in Herr von Simon's opinion of little value unless they contained a procedure for the peaceful settlement of disputes. This seems to be the general view of the security committee. But the solemn renunciation of war in such treaties as the Locarno treaties is admitted to be of real value as a moral safeguard against war.

French Ideal Stated

M. Paul-Boncour's ideal was a series of treaties binding all the states either by regional or collective agreements or by harmonious desire and obligation, to settle their disputes. If this could not be attained, M. Paul-Boncour warned the security committee that the states which did not feel secure and felt that the guarantee given them against aggression was insufficient, would refuse to reduce their armaments.

This speech seemed to lead back to the protocol of Geneva and to sound a definite challenge to those opposed to the compulsory arbitration of all disputes. But, carefully analyzing these left room for compromise, in the emphasis which M. Paul-Boncour laid on the value of regional pacts, provided they gave sufficient guarantees of security to all concerned. Thus regional pacts are now in the forefront of the historic debate on the organization of peace which is taking place between the nations at Geneva.

MR. COOLIDGE CONCEDES POINT

Accepts Compromise Flood Relief Plan Deferring Cost Question

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge, whose recommendations have been ignored at many points by Congress, will not retaliate. As in the case in the navy program, so in the decisions regarding flood control, he will let Congress act according to its own judgment and abide by the consequences.

In this, as in other matters, the President sees the advantage of a compromise. If Congress votes to put the entire cost of flood control on the lower Mississippi on the Federal Government, the president will approve the plan, at least for the first costs, with a commission to determine later the cost of flood control, some part of the total cost.

Before the President made his views known, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, had said, to a Senate committee, he could not commit himself on the subject since it was one of great complexity but he advocated adoption of the President's recommendation that a commission be appointed to study the economic effects and report to Congress.

Willings to Compromise

President Coolidge made it known that although he was willing to make concessions, he did not think that the Government did in this matter should be made a precedent. He believes an accurate estimate of the cost and scope of the flood relief work should be arrived at before any determination should be made of the manner in which the final charges should be allocated among the areas benefited by it.

In general, the President believes it is the duty of states and communities to protect themselves against floods; but representations have been made to him which have convinced him that it is his duty, in this case, for the Government to assume the expense until the entire program and a decision reached as to what the states involved can do.

Opposed President

Mr. Coolidge informed William H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, that if the question was merely one of taking care of the lower regions of the Mississippi itself and its tributaries, he would not make any strong objection if the Federal Government were to bear the financing of the project.

The President, however, does not want to establish a precedent by this to be used over the entire country. He feels rather that it is the duty of the country that is benefited to pay the expense of flood control.

The President believes that the members of the committee who are interested in the question of flood relief are coming nearer together on the subject.

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MOVING APPEAL MADE AGAINST CAVELL FILM

Lord Birkenhead Supports Sir Austen Chamberlain in His Opposition

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Peace or embitterment are the real issues in the controversy which has arisen over the question whether the "Dawn" film "Dawn" is to be exhibited here. This view is upheld in a moving appeal which Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, has published supporting the position which the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, adopted against this picture, which, although banned by the censor for public exhibitions, will be shown unofficially before 10,000 invited guests at Albert Hall here Tuesday.

"Is it in the interests of peace and international good will," Lord Birkenhead asks, "that we should perpetuate by public exhibition the incidents of the war which most embitter its memories? Do we desire, or not desire, that a new era of peace should dawn in Europe? Do we, or not desire by every means in our power to increase that mutual feeling which must be established in Europe, unless all alike are to perish in the ruin?"

Nurse Cavell's Message

"Do we serve any useful purpose by exasperating and humiliating a government which has shown by repudiation of the Hohenzollern dynasty its opinion of that dynasty and its works?"

"I had myself thought it was a commonplace that every man, still more every woman, of good intention, who does not wish to see a son involved in another war, would strive with every effort to put away that memory of these old unhappy things, in an effort to establish a new and more humane relationship."

Lord Birkenhead also recalls Nurse Cavell's last message to the world: "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone." And he goes on to ask: "Does anyone suppose that the woman who, at the very moment of her agony, could speak like this would permit her death to be commercialized, with the certain result that the bitter memories associated with it be kept alive and fertilized so as to prevent the sweet restoration of friendship and good relationship among the nations of the world?"

Protest Answered

Lord Birkenhead's protest is answered by Mayor A. J. Gale, representing the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, who says that "Dawn" must be exhibited at the regular cinema; also by Herbert Wilcox, the promoter of "Dawn," who says he has already had 65,000 applications to witness a private screening of the film.

Meanwhile, Sir William Lane Mitchell has given notice of a question in Parliament, suggesting the appointment of a censor whose decisions cannot, as now, be overruled by his own authorities.

LEAGUE FOSTERS LIBRARIES' PLAN

International Bureau Will Handle Nations-Wide Information on Books

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A scheme has been drawn up to create here an international bureau to handle information regarding libraries, books and manuscripts throughout the world. National branches of the central organization will be created in each country where more specific and detailed information can be obtained for scholars as to exactly where such and such a document or book may be found, and as to just what this or that library may contain in the way of books or manuscripts.

The League of Nations may be said to be fostering this plan. A part of the League's varied activities is assumed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation with headquarters here in Paris at 3 rue de Montpensier. The institute, appointed with the consent of the League a Committee of Experts on the subject of bibliography to formulate a method by which library information in all countries might be centralized and rendered more accessible. This committee has now finished its sittings in Paris and rendered a report. On this body were such distinguished librarians as Dr. C. G. Bailey of the British Library, Oxford; Roland Margot of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris;

Signor Bonomi of the Italian National Library, and heads of other world-known libraries.

Not only were the views of the committee obtained, but the committee got in touch with some 800 libraries scattered over most of the countries of the globe. Co-operation of most of these institutions is promised and general approval for the committee's suggestions was received. The step now to be taken is for the committee's report to be approved by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which means its governing board. The institute then passes the recommendations on to the Council of the League at Geneva. The Council, acquiescing, submits the proposals. It is now presumed to the Assembly of the League meeting this coming September. If the Assembly passes the plan, it is sent to the various member governments of the nations making up the League. When the governments give their consent, the work of the committee's suggestions will commence. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told at the institute it was not unreasonable to hope the plan might get under way next year.

The committee anticipates that the national bureau of library information will be government charges in the respective countries. They will be supervised by the different governments, and paid by them. The League will be called on, apparently, to cover any additional cost to which the institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be put in building up here a separate department to handle the affairs of an "international bureau of library information"—if such a title may be coined at this juncture for such a service.

National centers of library information do already exist or are in process of formation in several countries, among them Austria, Germany, Hungary, the United States, France, England, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland.

UNKNOWN FRIEND AIDS COLLEGE IN VIRGINIA

NEW YORK—Sweet Briar College, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, has just received a gift of \$185,000 for a memorial library from a director of the college who does not wish to have his name made public.

Announcement of this gift was made at a meeting of overseers and directors of the college at the Metropolitan Club here in connection with a national campaign to raise \$750,000 to be used to build a library, gymnasium and auditorium, and to establish an endowment fund.

SULTAN'S HEIRS LODGE MOSUL CLAIM

CONSTANTINOPLE—The heirs of the Sultan Abdul Hamid have lodged a claim with the Anglo-Turkish mixed arbitral tribunal against the British Government for recognition of their rights in the Mosul oil fields and restitution of their property in Bagdad and Cyprus.

They have submitted evidence to support the claim, but it is held unlikely that it will be considered, as descendants of the sultan's son are no longer are Turkish subjects.

BERT HINKLER FORCED DOWN BY DUST STORM

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Bert Hinkler, who flew with clocklike regularity more than 11,000 miles from England to Port Darwin, arrived at Camooewal, Queensland, today after being missing for more than 24 hours.

Hinkler started from Port Darwin yesterday morning on a 300-mile flight to Cloncurry. Enroute he was forced down by a dust storm. He made a good landing at Camooewal and his machine was working well.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY BUDGET \$47,169,512

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California has adopted a \$47,169,512 highway construction budget for the present biennium.

In announcing the budget, the first ever adopted by California, Gov. C. C. Young explained that in the past highway construction was subject to inferior financing methods, which made it virtually impossible to insure the carrying out of budget measures. The present budget inaugurates a new policy.

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FRANCE IN FAVOR OF PERMANENT LEAGUE HEAD

Hungarian Incident—Seen as Most Important Since Formation of League

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It was France which first suggested that the League of Nations should have a permanent head, who between sessions should be empowered to act on his own responsibility, and it is felt that had such a head been in existence the Hungarian middle would not have happened. But the whole League constitution, which it is claimed requires recasting, is being discussed here.

The opinion in France is deeply divided. Those who are closest to Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, express the greatest indignation, and appear willing to wreck the League if necessary to inflict punishment on Hungary, which has defied the League.

Julius Sauerwein, in the Matin, speaks of sanctions of a redoubtable kind, regardless of the fact that Italy, Germany and England are disinclined to push this matter to extremes. Indeed, Poincaré plainly asks what offense Hungary has committed apart from the original presumed offense of gun-running. What right has Briand or not, to send guided by the nature of orders to Hungary without the decision of the Council? Poincaré points out that the Hungarian intention to sell and destroy the imported guns was announced in a semi-official note on Jan. 6.

Therefore, if Chen Loh had the right to protest and demand the abandonment of such intention, why wait 49 days? Why did he not act on Jan. 6? The answer is that the League was perplexed, and as constituted it had no right to move to the aid of the president and the secretary to move to all is challenged in France itself.

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simply informed the League of certain facts for the purpose of producing investigations. In any case nothing authorizes the presidential remonstrances, according to Poincaré. The League is constituted in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with national sovereignty, and already the telegram of Chen Loh has provoked the outcry that European countries may be committed to a dangerous course of action by the casual representative of anarchy China who is not even universally recognized.

Thus it will be seen that the discussion is on fundamentals far out-passing the local interest of the Hungarian gun-running.

The Petit Parisien dwells upon the lack of unanimity required under Article 11. Nicholas Titulesco, the Rumanian Minister, was informed by Benito Mussolini that Italy is against any serious intervention, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who has seen Mr. Titulesco in the Riviera, is naturally opposed to a military investigation, to which Germany under the Versailles Treaty is also liable if the precedent is established.

England is understood in French circles to be opposed to measures against Hungary and the establishment of a precedent which might be followed by constant demands for military investigations. The affair is simple in itself, but in its implications and the problems it raises it is the most important incident since the foundation of the League.

Hungary Scraps Guns

VIENNA (AP)—Hungary has sold the destroyed parts of some 3000 machine guns at auction against the League of Nations. The Council of the League of Nations. The guns were sold at St. Gothard, on the border where they were seized, to Hungarian scrap dealers for \$418, but the goods have not been removed.

The scrapped machine guns are the basis of an investigation which the League of Nations Council proposes to make at its March session. Both their origin and destination are cloaked in mystery and rumors about them brought protests from the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania—to the League. On Feb. 9 Hungary was notified that the matter had been placed on the agenda for the March meeting of the League Council. On Tuesday the Hungarian Government announced that the guns had been sold and the scrap would be auctioned.

McAdoo Answer to Gov. Smith Cites Need of State Dry Laws

Says Lack of Local Enforcement Statutes Nullifies Part of Constitution—Federal Act Is Supreme, but Not State Law, He Maintains

NEW YORK (AP)—Resuming in the March issue of the American Review of Reviews his debate with Governor Smith, William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, asserts the only fundamental prohibition law is: "Shall a state be permitted to disregard any part of the Constitution which it is sworn to uphold?"

"Police enforcement . . . is the principal and normal function of the state governments," Mr. McAdoo says. "Deprived of the effective operation of the police organizations of the states, the amendment becomes a nullity. This is what happened in New York and Maryland. Although each of these states ratified the amendment and helped to put it in the Constitution, they refused co-operation; they refused obedience."

The former Secretary's latest pronouncement is in the nature of a rebuttal to Governor Smith who had asserted that the Volstead Act was a federal law and should be enforced by the full burden of extra police to carry on the work.

The Governor quoted Article 6, Section 2 of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

"If that doesn't mean that the Volstead Act is a part of the laws of New York," Mr. McAdoo quoted Governor Smith as saying, "then I would like for someone to tell me what it does mean."

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MONEY SPENT ON LOBBIES IS CALLED WASTE

90 Per Cent of Lobbyists Do Nothing to Earn It, Says Senator Caraway

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, in his lobbyist registration bill favorably reported to the Senate, and on the calendar awaiting consideration, takes a new line of criticism of the activities of legislative agents.

The usual complaint against lobbyists, when they come under the attention of Congress, is that they exert an undesirable influence on legislation. In the recent contest in the Senate over the Walsh water power investigation resolution it was repeatedly charged that a large and powerful lobby representing the water power industry was responsible for the defeat of the project.

It is Mr. Caraway's contention that 90 per cent of the lobbyists do nothing to earn the money they obtain for their services. In the committee report on his bill, written by Assistant Secretary of the Senate, the proportion of the lobbyists operating in Washington "prey on the credulity of people who have an interest in, or fancy they have an interest in, what Congress shall do."

"They obtain money," he charges, "under false pretences from the people they represent and in reports of their activities resort to downright mendacity."

To deal with this situation, Mr. Caraway proposes through his bill to require all lobbyists to register their names, employers, matters they are interested in, and their remuneration. Failure to give this information in legislation before the Senate to register the same information demanded by the Caraway Bill. The Senate Rules Committee has the proposed rule under consideration.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT TO BE OPENED UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Definite action on a large-scale scheme of railway building in northern British Columbia is promised by J. D. MacLean, the Premier. He thinks it an unwise policy to sell the Pacific Great Eastern Railway shortly to outside interests which would build it into the rich Peace River district.

It is understood that the Canadian

Rock Island Loadings Gain

Rock Island handled 106,800 revenue freight cars in the first 21 days of February, compared with 98,347 last month and 103,144 in the like period of 1927.

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UPPER ADIGE AGAIN ATTRACTS ITALIAN NOTICE

Fascist Press Complains of Recent Speech by Austrian Chancellor

By WILHELM TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The question of the Upper Adige has once more come to the fore and is greatly attracting public attention. Italy persists in the standpoint clearly expressed by the Duce, Benito Mussolini, two years ago in the Italian Parliament, when he affirmed that there existed no international question on the Upper Adige, but that the problem of the treatment of German minorities in Italy was purely a domestic one; that the Italian Government would not tolerate any interference by other countries in its own internal affairs.

Complaints recently were made in the Tyrolean Diet against the treatment meted out to German-speaking subjects of Italy, and a speech by the Austrian Chancellor has raised a storm of protest on the part of the Fascist press, which describes the attitude of Austria responsible circles as an intolerable intervention in Italian internal affairs. The Italian Chamber of Deputies is to reassemble on Monday, and the opportunity will be afforded Signor Mussolini to make a statement on Italian-Austrian relations, especially on the Upper Adige, by questions put to him by a number of Fascist deputies.

Anti-Italian Manifestations
They are anxious to know the view held by the Italian Government on the "disgraceful manifestations of hatred against Italy recently displayed in the Austrian Parliament as well as on the campaign of impudent falsehoods conducted by Austrian responsible circles against the simple application of Italian law in the Italian Province of Bolzano."

It is further inquired whether the limits of intervention have not become intolerable on the part of a foreign state in the internal legislation of the Italian state. The Giornale d'Italia devotes two columns to the question of Italian policy on the Upper Adige. It is grotesque, the Giornale writes, to give too much importance to the question of the southern Tyrol. Italy is not bound to give an explanation to any state on its own internal affairs. The only international treaty concerning this part of the Italian kingdom is that which recognizes Italy's sovereign rights over it. The League of Nations, the newspaper adds, would do well not to interfere, for many League members would be obliged to confess they are practicing the same "collaboration" acquired under the peace treaties.

No Irredentism Tolerated
Italy does not forbid Germans to live in the life of Germany in one of its provinces, but does not tolerate any irredentist campaign. Those Italian citizens who speak German and respect Italian laws are not disturbed. Those, however, who oppose the law are watched and reduced to silence. Similarly foreigners who interfere in Italian affairs are put across the frontier. Such is the Italian custom.

The Giornale concludes by expressing surprise at the Austrian agitation, especially as Italy has given manifold proofs of its friendship for Austria in the first years after the war. On the other hand, Lavoro d'Italia considers Dr. Ignaz Seipel's speech one of extreme gravity as tantamount to encouragement given by the head of the Austrian Government to the German-speaking Italians to maintain irredentist feelings. Italy, the paper concludes, still maintains its watchword, "The Brenner must not be touched."

PROTESTS ARE RAISED TO INDUCE INSPECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Strong opposition has been roused throughout British Columbia against legislation by which medical inspection in public schools would be made compulsory. Since it is introduced this bill the Provincial Government has been bombarded with protests from organizations and individuals who object to regulations under which their children would be subjected to regular examination by medical practitioners.

While investigating these complaints the Government has held up

action on the bill in the Assembly and members are being urged by numerous constituents not to allow the measure to go further. The Government's explanation is that the substance of the legislation is contained in the statistics now, but is in the School Act. The plan now is to transfer these regulations to the Provincial Board of Health for enforcement. Opponents of the measure feel that the Board of Health will enforce the regulations objectionably. No provision is made for the exemption of any child attending the public schools.

COL. LINDBERGH TESTS MOTOR

"Fuelless" Engine Is Said to Result From New Winding of Armature

DETROIT (AP)—An airplane motor operated electro-magnetically, without gasoline or other fuel, has been tested successfully by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Maj. Thomas G. Lanphier, flight commander at Selfridge Field, according to the Detroit Free Press.

The motor, which might revolutionize the entire scheme of automotive power, is the invention of Lester J. Hendershot of Pittsburgh, the article said. Colonel Lindbergh, Major Lanphier and Dr. Barr Peat of Pittsburgh, business manager for the inventor, conducted a test of the motor and the Free Press reported it was "successful in every respect."

The account also said: "No other facts were obtainable other than the machine runs on electrical magnetism as applied to the rotary motion of the earth. It is in no sense connected with a perpetual motion idea, although recent tests have proved it will run for long periods."

"On the test blocks it was learned the motor turned up 1800 revolutions per minute. It would run at the rate for between 8000 and 8000 hours before it becomes necessary to recharge the magnet center."

Mr. Peat, according to word from Pittsburgh, in field making of the motor at Selfridge, Pa. Little was revealed regarding Hendershot.

William B. Stout, president of the Stout Air Service, Inc., and designer of the all-metal type of transport planes built by the Ford Motor Company, said he saw Mr. Hendershot's model in operation in Pittsburgh three weeks ago. He said it was about the size of motors used to operate vacuum cleaners and sewing machines and was similar in appearance to any small electrical motor.

"I was told," he said, "that the revolutionary feature was a hitherto unknown manner of winding the armature of the motor."

Mr. Hendershot said he had succeeded in winding the armature in such a way that it draws energy directly from electrical currents.

Daniel Goggin, reached by telephone at his home at Sand Point, L. I., referred all inquiries regarding the invention to his brother William, who he said was in Los Angeles.

ROCKEFELLER HOUSING PROJECT WINS MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The medal of honor for outstanding apartment-house development in 1927 has just been awarded to John D. Rockefeller Jr. by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The award was given for the Rockefeller apartments for Negro tenants in Seventh and Eighth Avenues between 149th and 150th streets. They were designed by Andrew J. Thomas. The chapter's award for buildings above the six-story class was given to the 50 East Seventy-fifth Street Corporation for the apartment at 812 Park Avenue designed by J. E. R. Carpenter. The medal of honor for individual service during 1927 was awarded to Prof. William A. Boring, head of the department of architecture of Columbia University.

NEW POST FOR PROF. KENDALL
EDINBURGH (AP)—Prof. James Kendall of New York University has been appointed to succeed Sir James Walker in the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh University.

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BRITISH TRADE DEMANDS PEACE, SAYS SIR ESME

Ambassador Tells Foreign Policy Association Desire Is to Avoid War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Great Britain desires to trade as freely as may be with the outside world, and any disturbance, any quarrel, any minor war must cause harm and loss to British trade and finance; therefore, Great Britain ardently desires peace with all the world, Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, told the Foreign Policy Association here.

Sir Esme admitted that there was nothing ideal about such pacifism as this, "but at least our critics must also admit that inasmuch as it is entirely openly and frankly practical, we cannot be accused of hypocritically doing lip service to peace having war in our hearts."

"Having trade with and traders established in all countries, wherever there are political disturbances our traders are sure to be among those whose interests are harmed and who suffer all loss. The result of this is a succession of claims and protests which do not always facilitate good relations or make the conduct of purely political foreign affairs any easier. This is a result of international trade which I think people

LIBERAL FINANCE IS ATTACKED BY CANADIAN LABOR

Winnipeg Member Makes Strong Appeal for Free Trade in Dominion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A strong appeal for free trade and direct taxation was made by J. S. Woodsworth, one of the three Labor members in the House, in Parliament yesterday. In the face of resolutions and documents, he said, from the League of Nations Society, the International Chamber of Commerce, leading bankers and financial men in Europe and America, it was absurd to say that "all business men are against free trade," as a previous speaker had contended. Mr. Woodsworth declared that his colleagues were in favor of the amendment to the amendment, which called for a reduction in the sales tax, decried the lack of adequate relief in the proposed tariff changes and deplored the falling away from "the principle of direct taxation" as shown by the reduction of the income tax.

Canadian Revenue Sources
This tax which brought the United States 64 per cent of its revenues accounted for only 14 per cent in Canada, and he thought that it should be continued until all war debts had been met.
Revenues in Canada were derived

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Germans in Brilliant Fashion Entertain Afghan King and Queen

Reich Lives Up to Best Pre-War Traditions in Honoring Royal Guests—Visit Reconciles Opponents of Republic With the New Régime

BY WILHELM TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The first half of the stay of the King and Queen of Afghanistan in Berlin, which was the official part of their visit—the royal visitors remaining here another 10 days in cognate in order to study conditions undisturbed—has revealed the young German Republic able to entertain crowned heads in a dignified, even brilliant fashion, living up to the Reich's best pre-war traditions. This in many respects was no easy task, for new ceremonies had to be established, since the resignation of the Kaiser naturally would bring about many changes. But the public stood the test well and feted the King and Queen in a manner fitting a great nation.

In doing honor to the royal guests the Nation gave of the best it had, yet with the utmost consideration for the tastes and wishes of the visitors. The festivities were crowned by a gala performance of the municipal opera, the first of its kind since the revolution. President von Hindenburg, who, wherever he goes, always impresses everyone as an imposing yet kind, fatherly gentleman, took the Queen to her seat in the royal box, while the King sat at his left. The

I. C. C. REFUSES TO ALLOW CUTS

Orders Roads to Maintain Lake Coal Rate Despite Offered Reduction

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reduction in Lake cargo coal rates from West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, which railroads voluntarily offered to make effective last August, has been rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, which tendered a cut of 30 cents per ton on Lake cargo coal from the Southern territory, were ordered to maintain their existing schedules and their action in offering to make the cut was described as "a challenge to the power of this commission to prescribe just and reasonable charges for the transportation of traffic."

This decision came just at the close of hearings by a Senate committee on the renomination of John J. Each of Wisconsin as a member of the commission, during which senators representing the southern producing states have assailed the commission for its course in the Lake rate controversy.

It was declared in the complaint just entered that the Kansas City Southern, the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas were all common carriers engaged in direct competition with each other.

I. C. C. PROTESTS MID-WEST MERGER

Kansas City Southern Road Is Held Culpable

WASHINGTON (AP)—A complaint that the Kansas City Southern Railway had violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Law by acquiring capital stock of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and by making agreements looking to control of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway has been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railroad company was ordered to show cause on April 3 why an order to dissolve the combination should not be entered. The Kansas City Southern Railway, controlled by L. F. Loree and associates, undertook two years ago to merge with the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern, but was refused Interstate Commerce Commission authority to proceed. Following the commission's decision, Mr. Loree prepared a new merger plan, which has not yet been presented.

It was declared in the complaint just entered that the Kansas City Southern, the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas were all common carriers engaged in direct competition with each other.

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Nation's School Administrators Assemble to Plan New Educational Standards

RISE IN DIGNITY FOR VOCATIONS NOW FORECAST

Dr. Brewer of Harvard Finds Occupations Approaching Rank of Professions

Vocational and occupational careers are due for a rise in dignity, and will closer approach the position held by the professions in the public eye, Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance at Harvard University, told the members of the National Vocational Guidance Association at its meeting in Boston.

"It is not too much to expect, give us time enough," he said, "that children will be trained for the first time corresponding to the call of the professional worker today."

Dr. Brewer, who is recognized as one of the leaders in the vocational guidance movement in the United States, set himself to demand the term, vocational guidance, which has been much taken to task, both within and without the organization, as a somewhat misleading name for the movement.

History of Movement
"It was in Salem Street, Boston," Dr. Brewer began, "the street of old North Church, that Prof. Frank Parsons hung up a lantern as a signal to the educational world, and called it vocational guidance. So far as we now know the first time the expression was ever used was in his first report, May 1, 1908, in which also he made the significant statement that the work should be carried on by the public schools."

"Educational guidance, which has to do with choice of studies, curriculum, school, and college, teaching how to study, and making other decisions concerned with one's educational career, is intimately connected and co-ordinated with vocational guidance, for two obvious reasons: the first that the education is for the time being the education of the pupil, and is succeeded by the full-time job; and the second that educational decisions very rapidly involve and lead to vocational decisions."

"While this association must always make an interest in the whole matter of personnel, and also in educational guidance, I for one, feel that Professor Parsons selected his words wisely, and hoped that we should continue to restrict our main interest to vocational guidance."

"We need never be surprised at the astounding misunderstandings about the aims and methods of vocational guidance. When movement was not on the one hand grievously misunderstood, and on the other seriously injured by the mistaken friends? Changing our name to 'vocational guidance' seems to be a way out. I

have yet to hear a better term, for what we are trying to do, and I favor sticking and winning through."

Review of Accomplishments
Meyer Bloomfield, a consultant on industrial problems, speaking at the same session of the conference, dealt in a general way with some of the things accomplished by the vocational guidance movement since its founding 20 years ago. He said:

"It will not do to claim too much for vocational guidance work by itself. What is fortunate about it is that its start coincided with a good deal of stir in both the fields of education and of employment. Many causes account for this stir, and they are not all of them by any means of a sentimental or theoretical nature."

"The fact is that along with the effort of our schools to do a better job as builders of character and of lives, there have been and are similar efforts on the part of employers and of industrial managers to lift 'employed hands,' so-called, into self-respecting and co-operating human beings. Among enlightened executives, that is the modern conception of a working organization."

School and Business

"Never before have school and business come closer together than today. In the common outlook of vocational advisers in school and college and of men of affairs such as Owen D. Young, A. Lincoln Filene, Henry Dennison, Harry Kendall, Halsey Fluke, Henry Bruere, and others, they will be included in a roll of honor."

"Men of this type will not be few as the increasing magnitude of business goes on. To avert waste of human effort and direct and co-ordinate this effort is an absolute necessity," Mr. Bloomfield concluded.

Speaking in one of the six round-table discussions preceding this meeting, in which practically every phase of the vocational guidance movement was dealt with, L. D. Hartson of Oberlin College, Ohio, presented some interesting statistics drawn from 10,815 Oberlin graduates, in regard to the occupations which college graduates enter.

"The number of graduates entering law as a profession show a surprising decline," Mr. Hartson said. Only one-third as many have gone into the profession during the last decade as was the case 20 years ago, and the percentage has dropped from 12 to 4 per cent."

Gain in College Teaching

A small proportion of Oberlin alumni he showed also are entering upon business careers than was the case 10 or 20 years ago. "The rush of men into business, which took place in the period of 1897-1906, has abated, and the decline is on the decline," he stated.

In contrast to this, the field showing the greatest growth is that of college and university education, he declared, showing that there is a proportionate increase in college teaching during the last decade as large as the field 30 or more years ago. It was stated, however, that these figures might not hold good for other colleges, as Oberlin has somewhat of a reputation as a teacher-training school.

N. E. A. MEETING IN BOSTON SETS NEW STANDARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

orientation courses, and it presents the results of research in social studies, mathematics, languages, music, art, home economics, industrial arts, and commercial studies.

Articulation of School Units
With the dissolution of the commission on the curriculum at this convention the Commission on the Articulation of Public School Units headed by Dr. Herbert S. West of Rochester will become the major project of the department. Its work will take into account the tremendous advance in education during the last 10 years, an advance which is reckoned to be equal to the progress of the preceding 50 years.

During this period the campaigns for specialized subjects have resulted in something of the same effect which a farmer would produce by plowing into his field with great speed in a dozen different directions. The commission will attempt to devise ways for hitching these various activities so that they will advance evenly and co-operatively.

The commission is facing the problem of whether American schools should continue their policy of providing college education as far as possible for all potential citizens or whether higher training should be reserved for potential leaders only, as is done in most European countries.

Education and Administration
This question is receiving considerable attention from the 500 college committee chairmen who have been appointed to work directly with J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, for the improvement of relationships between the colleges and the profession in general.

These committee chairmen who represent a new phase of the association work will have a part in the convention and emphasis is also being given to the program for other new activity, the committee on relation of boards of education and administrative officers.

This group with E. C. Hartwell of Buffalo as chairman has been attempting to iron out some of the causes for friction between school boards and their representatives of the public who have the right to give orders and the educators responsible for school administration who must carry out those orders.

The delegates to the convention will have an opportunity to see 75 motion pictures prepared to show what the schools are doing to keep pace with the advancing curriculum. The camera has snapped scenes in many parts of the country and in many kinds of schools from the little red schoolhouses by country roadsides to the metropolitan institutions where children from many lands are being trained for American citizenship.

Various Scenes Depicted

The big house on Sixteenth Street in Washington, which is the National Education Association headquarters will be shown, along with Boston children being taught instrumental music, a Kentucky moonlight school where adults are being taught to read and write, a schoolhouse on wheels following the migrant fruit pickers, a library on wheels going into remote rural sections, the California Navy Yard, where United States sailors go to school, and reservation schools where little Indian children are being taught.

The films depict a cross-section of the curriculum activities, the Boy Scouts nature study clubs, school banks, citizenship training and agricultural work such as stock judging. They picture how the schools serve older boys and girls through continuation classes for those already at work, and how they meet the needs of adults with evening sessions for instruction not only in academic education but in crafts and parent-hood instruction.

In addition to showing the films continuously through the daytime during the period of the convention, 3100 Boston school children will be taken in contingents to Paul Revere Hall, where they will put on a continuous exhibition of classroom work during the week, covering all of the major subjects in the curriculum from the kindergarten through the high school and including many specialized topics and extra-curricular activities.

Comparison With 1908
In its reports and addresses the program for the meeting reflects the advance in education which has been made since this particular department of the association last met in Boston in 1908. The main association has had several conventions here in the interval but the superintendents at their last meeting were a small group attracting little attention in comparison with the 10,000 of them who fill Boston hotels and are to be seen throughout the city now.

Two features of the program in particular show the advance which has been made in this period, the radio program, the first of any national significance which the association department has put on and which will be given over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

PRINCETON SENIORS MAY "CUT" LECTURES
PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Members of the senior class in Princeton University, who are in good standing, will be freed from compulsory attendance at the present jury system of their college course. The action was requested by the undergraduates' council and approved by Dean Christian Gauss. It had been the custom in the past to give honor students "undisputed cuts" and for some time there had been a demand to extend the privilege to all students not under discipline.

HARVARD DEBATES WIN PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Upholding the negative of the question, "Resolved: That the present jury system be abolished," the Harvard University debating team defeated the University of Pennsylvania. Mayor Harry A. Mackay presided. Members of the Harvard team were Frederick W. Brewster and J. Mack Swartz. Bernard G. Segal and Freeman Hill represented Pennsylvania.

WOMAN DEFINES FIELD NOW HELD BY MATHEMATICS

Cannot Be Taught as Thing Apart, Miss Clarke Tells Educators

Mathematics in the schools must emphatically cease to be taught as an end in itself, as a thing apart, if mathematics is to fulfill its highest use in the modern business world, members of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics were told—not by a modern business man, as would be expected, but by a modern business woman, Miss Edith Clarke.

Miss Clarke since 1919 has been an engineer with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., having from 8 until 7 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 23, and the aviation program on the evening of March 1, when Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh, mother of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, will receive a life membership in the National Education Association and a gold pin as the gift of the superintendents.

The pin is modeled like those worn by the life members of the organization, but a key has been added and the emblem has been swung on a chain which Dr. Joseph M. Gwynn of St. Francisco, president of the department, will give to Mrs. Lindbergh, honoring her both as a fellow-teacher and as a mother.

The selection of a successor to Dr. Gwynn will be one of the important events of the session. Among the presidential possibilities there are mentioned Edwin C. Broome of Philadelphia, Pa.; M. G. Clark of Sioux City, Ia.; C. B. Glenn of Birmingham, Ala., and David A. Ward of Wilmington, Del.

TEACHERS LOSE CASE IN COURT
Welsh School Committee Upheld in Its Action Over 230 Dismissals

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Mr. Justice E. V. in the High Court of Chancery has rejected the application for an injunction restricting the Aberlillery, Newport, Monmouth, Educational Committee from dismissing 239 school teachers who have refused to accept lower salaries temporarily to relieve the financial stringency.

The teachers claimed that the notices served on them were illegal. The committee denied this, pleading the interests of the taxpayers.

Sidney Pask, chairman of the committee, now says in an interview: "We shall advertise immediately for new teachers." Mr. Pask said that 30 applications for the posts had already been received.

On the other hand W. D. Bentliff, treasurer of the National Union of Teachers (trade union claiming 135,000 members) to which the majority of the men and women under notice of dismissal belong, says: "We shall do our best to maintain a strong position in the teaching profession by taking service under the local authority. In the meantime the National Union has sufficient funds to pay the salaries of its members for an indefinite period. It will be a long fight if the Aberlillery authority persists in its present line of action."

The action involved the so-called "Bulldog" schools, in which the salaries of teachers throughout the country are based. The new Aberlillery teachers are to be paid full rate but are asked to refund 10 per cent of the total difference of \$5500 to the local taxpayers.

ACCEPTS HOUSE NAVAL PROGRAM
(Continued from Page 1)

plan which the navy and the President had submitted to Congress which was to "build up toward the five-year ratio with Great Britain" in cruisers and to maintain that ratio in destroyers and submarines.

He denied the Navy Department desired to enter into a treaty with Great Britain, insisting the United States merely desired to be within its treaty rights. There was no desire to build a superior navy.

At the same time Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, returned to appear before the House Naval Affairs Committee at the request of Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, acting chairman, who had demanded his presence, only to find that the hearings had been concluded.

Statement Issued
He thereupon issued a statement in the course of which he said:

"The peace sentiment of the country is devoted to this point on three counts: First, the provision has been restored giving the President power to suspend construction in the event of a naval agreement; second, the number of ships authorized has been cut from 71 to 16; third, the committee has decided against committing the country to a policy of laying down ships beyond 1931, the date set by the Washington Conference for renewed negotiations."

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HARRY C. BARBER
New President National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

ing charge of a group working on calculation connected with the designs of electric turbines, and who has been working more recently with the transmission of electric power. She was temporarily relieved to address the members of the student body which is backed up by reasonably respectable results in scholastic record.

At a meeting yesterday, at which Dean A. C. Hanford was host, students agreed that, in general, the reading periods seemed a satisfactory device for the solution of many problems, suggested minor changes and informally petitioned the faculty for a more liberal choice of alternate readings.

READING PERIODS SUCCESS AT HARVARD
All doubt that the reading periods inaugurated at Harvard University this year would turn out quite as their devisers fondly hoped have been dispelled by the practically unanimous approval of the student body which is backed up by reasonably respectable results in scholastic record.

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MAINE REPUBLICANS TO FORM HOOVER CLUB
PORTLAND, Me.—A "Maine Hoover Republican Club" will be formed in this State soon and plans made for sending a pledged delegation to the National Republican Convention in June. The leader in this movement is Percival P. Baxter of Portland, former Governor.

Mr. Baxter has just publicly declined to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, in order to devote his full time to the Hoover movement.

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texts, mathematics has long been highly respected and protected as a subject in the school curriculum.

Win Way to Curriculum
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Harry C. Barber, professor at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., was elected president of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics at its previous afternoon session. Charles M. Austin of Oak Park, Ill., was made vice-president.

Constitutional changes were also effected, which will allow the council to incorporate. This move, it was announced, will bring the three mathematical bodies in the United States into closer relationship, since the Mathematical Association of America, consisting of collegiate teachers, and the Mathematical Society of America, composed of research workers, are both incorporated.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN FOR ALL-DRY TICKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRENTON, N. J.—The dry forces of New Jersey will not be satisfied with a national ticket, either Democratic or Republican, that consists of a dry presidential candidate and a wet vice-presidential candidate. Miss Ida L. Page, state director of Christian citizenship of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at a campaign conference just held here.

The conference was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, permission having been granted by the Custodian of the Capitol. William T. Read, State Treasurer, and member of the State House Commission, said his commission had not been consulted, adding that it would not have permitted the women to assemble in the Capitol.

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Instruction in Home Economics Unites Art of Living and Work

First National Conference of Supervisors and Teachers Places Stress on Meeting New Conditions—Fundamentals for Employment Are Outlined

That instructors of home economics must yield to a program of co-operation and correlation in curricula which are forever changing, was the opinion voiced by the Supervisors and Teachers of Home Economics, who are at present holding a two-day conference in Boston, preceding the meeting of the National Education Association.

The conference, the first national one of its kind, is held under the auspices of the American Home Economics Association. In conjunction with the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

During its five sessions its members are seeking to consider the factors determining home economics curricula in the junior high school, the high school, and the college, and the employer who hires those trained in the present school course.

Keeping Abreast of Times
One of the first speakers on a program which offered some 20 names well known in the field of home economics and its allied branches, was Dr. Henrietta W. Calvin, director of home economics, in Philadelphia, who drew the American Home Economics Association into the discussion of the subject from the three points of view, of the junior high school child, the home economics instructor, and the employer who hires those trained in the present school course.

Who is going to teach human relationships, and worthy home membership, unless we teachers of home economics do? Yet without adequate appreciation of the changing of the times, how can we do this?

Miss Mary W. Cauley assistant director of household science and arts, in Boston, considered the benefits of home economics over and above those of mechanical training. Homekeeping, she admitted, was monotonous task, unless the homemaker had a broad vision, deep understanding, and a high goal.

The ideal of home economics, Miss Cauley explained, should be a home that is mechanically convenient, socially satisfying, and morally uplifting. She believed that such an ideal could be attained in ever so simple a place as the home economics laboratory, for here school girls can learn the art of living together, of working together, and the necessity of carrying their own packs.

According to Miss Grace P. McAdam, supervisor of home economics in Detroit, home economics should teach the value and responsibility of money. Children should be taught the rudiments of budgeting. How can a child appreciate what his home, food, clothing and education mean unless he himself knows something of their costs, Miss McAdam asked, and pointed out that many schools, already recognizing this side of the problem, were conducting classes in finance, where pupils buy the food to be used later in their cafeterias, where they learn the values of textiles, and are taught the simplest kinds of budgeting.

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HISTORIC LYONS NOW READY FOR BIG TRADE FAIR

Picturesque French City
Opens Its Gates for Great
Annual Event

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYONS—Once more I find myself in that fine provincial city of France which boasts of two great rivers and of two great hills. The center of the city of Lyons lies, a narrow strip, between the Rhone and the Saone, both of them navigable, both of them broad, both of them traversed by about a dozen bridges, both of them banked by many miles of quays planted with trees. At the southern end of the town the two rivers run together, and it is a curious sight, standing on the quay, to watch the waters gradually mingle. At first they refuse to blend, and one can discern the yellow Saone flowing side by side with the blue Rhone.

As for the hills, they mount steeply to the southwest and the north, and the houses are built upon them in terrace after terrace. Even in the daytime it is interesting to look upon this curious disposition of buildings in tiers; but it is at night that one should observe the hills of Lyons. Then the windows are all lit, and beyond the two rivers there is a great rising expanse of illuminated land. The spectacle remains one—the image is allowed—of a piece of stately sky placed perpendicularly. Here is a vertical arrangement which must be almost unique.

Picturesque Scenes
Thus, with its splendid hills, well-wooded though thickly built upon, and its unobtrusive quays, which are regarded as the finest in France, Lyons is a striking city even at the first glance. But to see it as a whole one should climb—or reach by funicular railway—the heights of Fourviere, where the Basilica of St. Genevieve, which is the highest church in Lyons, stands on a hill which draws numerous pilgrims from all over Europe. The primitive chapel belongs to the ninth century, and it was constructed on a site where was the old Roman Forum. Trajan caused that forum to be erected. Its stones were used for the chapel, but Roman walls still remain. The new edifice is a strange mixture of many styles—Grecian, Ogival, and Byzantine.

Yet it is not to inspect the Basilica or the thousand-years-old chapel that we have ascended the hill—it is rather to survey the magnificent panorama which spreads out on all sides. Often, it must be confessed, a mist rises from the rivers, and the landscape is softened in outline. But on a clear day one can pick out, on a map, the streets and the great squares, the monuments and domes and steeples of the city, which extends on the banks of the two rivers, and, in the distance, see village after village, on the hillside and in the valleys, while far on the horizon are the mighty Alps, with the snow-covered Mont Blanc touching the sky. It is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary perspectives to be found in France.

Historic Origins
Before the Christian era, Lyons was founded, and received the visit of the Roman Emperor, Augustus, who there had a palace. An aqueduct was made by his orders. Agrippa developed Lyons as the center of the four great Roman roads. It was by way of Lyons that Christianity was introduced into ancient Gaul. The city, therefore, has origins which take us back 2000 years. For 500 years it was under Roman domination. Then it was the capital of the Burgundians, and passed to the Franks. Charlemagne particularly favored the prosperity of Lyons. Afterward it was governed by the Comtes de Provence and the Kings of Burgundy. At the beginning of the eleventh century it went to the emperors of the Germanic kingdoms. Later the archbishops became all powerful, and the oppressed burghers of Lyons demanded the protection of the king of France. For a time the city enjoyed real autonomy. It was allowed to govern itself. And even today, in spite of the perhaps excessive centralization of France, Lyons, under the mayoralty of Edouard Herriot, is permitted largely to administer its own affairs.

From the sixteenth century the city was a truly international town. Much more than any other place that could be mentioned it was the meeting place of various populations—from the Alps, from the Massif Central, from the Italian states, from the Swiss cantons, from the Germanic countries. The Italians established banks and began the silk industry. To the Germans Lyons owes its printing works, first set up in 1473. Its fairs, which were free of taxes, early became famous. It is unnecessary to trace its history in detail, but it may be remarked that its magnificent Hotel de Ville (town hall) was built in 1644, and that in the eighteenth century (as one may see in the museum) the designer, Lassurance, illustrated the Lyons silks, and gave them an unrivaled reputation. During the Revolution Lyons proudly proclaimed its independence, and was besieged by an army of the Convention. Lyons assumed the title of Commune Affranchie.

With the invention of weaving machines by Jacquard, at the beginning

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of the nineteenth century, the silk industry flourished exceedingly. It has not ceased to flourish, and is known the world over. All around the Rhone there are great factories, for modern machinery has transformed the character of silk making, which used to be a family affair pursued in every home. Lately the manufacture of artificial silk has given a new impetus to Lyons. The city itself claims that its population is larger than that of any conglomeration outside Paris, though Marseilles is usually regarded as the second city of France.

In any case, the improvements that have been effected under the direction of M. Herriot in the last quarter of a century are remarkable. The town is clean and spacious, with fine squares, handsome buildings, imposing monuments, bright shops and broad thoroughfares. It has a reputation for coldness, but if one penetrates into the houses of the bourgeoisie, one quickly discovers that the Lyonnais are kindly and hospitable. Everybody appears to work, rich and poor alike. Long ago Michel, the historian, declared that Lyons was characterized by its two mountains—the Mystic Mountain of Fourviere, and the Laborious Mountain of the Croix-Rousse. Further, Lyons has a tradition of generosity. "Lyons," says M. Herriot, "is a merchant republic, which interests itself in social work, not in a theoretic sense, but in a practical sense. It is a thirst for culture, not by dilettantism, but by reason, uniting constantly ideas with facts and facts with ideas, hostile to all improvisations, reflective, concentrated and in its art and thought manifesting, with a certain diadema of form, its sure taste for whatever is solid and healthy."

The Lyons Guignol
Nobody can write about Lyons without mentioning Guignol. It is from Lyons that Guignol comes, and Guignol symbolizes the manners of Lyons. These wooden marionettes have often been imitated, and, indeed, theaters for children are generally called Guignols. But it is at Lyons that Guignol is the place of the old repository, that the true traditions of Guignol survive. The principal personage of the little plays is always Guignol himself, a somewhat mocking, good-humored, sensible creature. Then there is Gnafrou, the sententious shoemaker, with his leather apron and his tall hat, and there is Maledon, the wife of Guignol, with her big bonnet and



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PALAIS DE LA FOIRE
It is difficult to imagine in this seemingly deserted region the thronged thoroughfares and crowds of visitors which in a few days will transform it into a scene of bustle and activity.

white camisole—rather grumbling but active and efficient. No fewer than two regular Guignol theaters exist in Lyons, and a society called the Amis de Guignol organizes competitions to enrich the repertory.

Through the Old Town.
No visit to Lyons is complete without a walk through the old town. Here the streets are exceedingly picturesque. They form a contrast with the elegant "rues" of the newer quarters. Lyons abounds in museums which should not be omitted. Then there is the magnificent park of the Tete d'Or. It is one of the most beautiful parks in Europe. Its woods and its fields stretch to the Rhone, or did until the Palais de la Foire was built on the quays. Through it run admirable roads, and in the large lake are several islands. There is a botanical garden, a botanical garden, an alpine garden, and glass houses. Birds and beasts and plants of all descriptions have been brought together. Here scores of deer gambol. There waterfowl fly. On one side are the alligators, and on the other a model dairy in a Dutch farm. Kangaroos and bears and exotic animals, furred and feathered, deport themselves in relative liberty. Palms and orchids and tropical vegetation grow.

Altogether there are few towns which present such a variety of interest, and which produce such an impression of order and remunerative labor, and which are so pleasantly ornamented. I was glad to pass again a few days in this admirable French city, in which one of the greatest European fairs, rivaling that of Leipzig, is about to be held.

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Catalogue of Early Railway
Literature Published
in France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The first catalogue ever published in France—perhaps in the world—of old books dealing with the first railways, has recently been



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PALAIS DE LA FOIRE
It is difficult to imagine in this seemingly deserted region the thronged thoroughfares and crowds of visitors which in a few days will transform it into a scene of bustle and activity.

brought out here by an enterprising bookseller, Kirkor Gumuchian. The idea of such a publication originated in the fact that two railway centenaries were held last year, one in France last June, the other in America (the Baltimore & Ohio Railway) in September.

It required long research to assemble the 245 books and the 100 medals



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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Precious metals and rare stones, such as were in the history of "The Thousand and One Nights," stored in the fabulous palace of Aladdin—pearls and emeralds, rubies, sapphires and topazes, the chrysoberyl, the peridot, the moonstone, carbuncles and amethysts and opals, chrysolites and turquoises, jacinths, cornelians, garnets, agates and other gems—of all forms and all volumes—set in enamel or in gold, and illuminating with their fires all manner of ornaments, coronets and rings and bracelets and pendants, book-covers and lamps and other finely worked bijoux—these things, if reports in Paris be true, are shortly to come from the caves of Angora and the strongholds of old Stambul to the city on the Seine, there to be sold and dispersed.

Such is the intention that is attributed to Mustapha Kemal. Attempts to obtain confirmation have been unsuccessful, but the manner in which the Parisian expert, charged by the Turkish Government to estimate the value of these riches, responded to the questions addressed to him strengthen the belief that the rumor is well founded. Naturally he observed the utmost discretion. Yet he stated that while he had heard of the supposed soundings—they have been reported in the Turkish press—his only correct attitude was to confine himself strictly to his functions.

M. Rozans, of the rue de la Paix, the jeweler in question, who sent his colleagues, M. Linzeler and M. Gouspeyre, to Angora to compile the catalogue, added: "The treasure of the Sultans represents a hoard of incomparable richness—certainly such as has never been encountered in memory of stone-cutter or jeweler in India. This Turkish ensemble, composed of more than 400 objects, represents a value of many hundreds of millions of francs. Some of the pieces are so priceless as to be almost inestimable, for there

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is not only their intrinsic worth, but there is also the matter of their antiquity, their historical associations, and their purely artistic value. This is the case, notably, with the Persian throne. It is covered with a gold enamel and is decorated with more than 20,000 pearls, to say nothing of numerous rubies and emeralds. A value has been set at 20,000,000 francs, but its true worth may be found to be the double or even the triple of this, when it is taken into account that it was made in the seventeenth century and that it worked on it is of exceptional fineness."

The list has been drawn up by his experts and presented to M. Rozans. It is a long list. Among the very rare things catalogued are some dating even from the twelfth century, of the authenticity of which he is in no

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NEW EXPEDITION FOR MID-SAHARA

Algerian Explorers to Visit
Site of Legendary King-
dom of Antinea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—A natural scientific mission, organized through the efforts of Pierre Bordes, Governor-General of Algeria, is leaving Algiers, making for the Ahaggar, a mountainous region situated at the very heart of the Algerian Sahara, where Tuaregs live, and which is said to have been the cradle of the legendary Kingdom of Antinea.

The aim of the mission, which will include seven natural scientists, archaeologists and professors of the University of Algiers, is to make studies and excavations on the spot, in order to throw a new light on the very little known history, both of the Ahaggar and the people living there. Already, two years ago, a French-American mission made very interesting discoveries in an ancient Tuareg tomb situated in the necropolis of Alabessa, distant by about 50 kilometers from Tamanghasset, the principal center of the country. The excavations, then made, led to the unexpected discovery of remains covered with a leather mantle and lying upon a wooden bed, and also four Roman coins dating back to the Emperor Constantine, a small gold statue of Byzantine style, several necklaces made of coral, glass paste, onyx and gold, and two bracelets made half of silver and half of antimony.

It is probable that most of the archaeological researches of the present mission will be in the same old cemetery of Alabessa, as several tombs still untouched are thought to exist.

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Lyons Fair Aims to Assist Materially in Economic Reconstruction of France

BIGGEST ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN ALL FRANCE

Lyons Regarded as One of the Most Important Trade Centers of Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
By JEAN COPONAT

LYONS—The greatest annual industrial fair of France is to be held here March 5 to 18. It is known as "La Foire Internationale de Lyon," attracting buyers from some 50 countries to the stands of more than 3000 firms. The fair is indissolubly linked with the prosperity of France, one of the main purposes of the founders of this exhibition being to assist materially in the economic reconstruction of the country.

Lyons may be said to be the industrial center of France. While another city has developed its harbor facilities, another has exploited its natural resources, and another has set out to make its picturesque aspects better known to tourists, Lyons has set itself to become one of the most important trade marts of Europe. In this it has admirably succeeded as the continually increasing interest in the fair shows. In some groups even eight months ago applications for stands had to be refused because there was no more space left.

Edouard Herriot, Mayor

It was Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons for a quarter century, for a while Premier of France and now Minister of Public Instruction, who was most responsible for the creation during the war of the Lyons Fair. He felt there was place for Lyons alongside of Russia's Nijni-Novgorod and Germany's Leipzig fairs. Both of these fairs are of international importance, but it would seem that their tendency is to specialize in certain branches of industry. On the other hand, the feature of the Lyons fair is to represent the cycle of production.

Here is traced from beginning to end the fashioning of a product. You have the machinery necessary for the original stages, the machinery which carries the article through its half-finished period, and, finally, the finished product is shown. This unusual character in presentation of objects remains the outstanding achievement of the fair. In this way, the buyer obtains a view of the ensemble of a contemporary industry and is in an excellent position to judge the economic possibilities of whatever he purchases.

Change in Methods

One of the words most heard among those directing the Foire de Lyon is "concentration." It has been observed that the way has been changed in France an important change in business methods. No longer do heads of firms wait for someone to come along and offer something. They are no longer satisfied with a few samples. They accept the opportunities offered by such gatherings as that of Lyons to see as wide a range as possible of whatever they are interested in. The Lyons fair concentrates in its long galleries and wide halls the cream in all branches of production in France. Another advantage offered on such an occasion is the bringing into direct contact the seller and the buyer. As far as this can be carried out, the endeavor is to have the directors themselves present of the firms exhibiting at Lyons, so that the heads of big buying houses can meet them at once.

The spring reunion at Lyons helps set the pace for the prosperity of France for the year. Sellers of goods having obtained a good list of orders are able to return home with the assurance of factories being actively employed for many months. Workers are thus reasonably certain of work. Thus the fair contributes to the security and regularity of the national production. Buyers, on their side, know exactly what they have taken and are sure of the orders being filled without delay. They are familiar with the trend of designs with the new ideas being introduced, and thus they are better fitted to supply adequately the demands of their clientele.

Saving of Time

Furthermore, buyers find they can save time; orders may be given quickly, and only one journey is needed, namely, to Lyons. It is no longer necessary to go from one town to another to place orders; all this may be done at Lyons. Added to this is the important point that the concentration of samples at Lyons permits a reliable, equable and more or less standard adjustment of prices for goods of the same grade. Lyons is magnificently situated at the confluence of the Saône, coming from the north, and the Rhône flowing from the east. Where the Rhône turns from its westward flowing to move south it swings in the outskirts of Lyons half about the

park known as the "Tête d'Or." Between park and river are the handsome buildings of the fair. These have been built in baring-bone fashion, with a central edifice of the extreme length of more than 500 yards. Projecting perpendicularly on either side are 15 buildings—24 in all of this type. The main building is unique in that besides providing space enough for nearly 2000 stands, it houses a railway line.

No one knows of its existence during the course of the fair, but as it runs the length of the building it is invaluable for the purpose of bringing contents of the exhibits almost into the stalls themselves. In the final stage of getting things ready, the track is covered over and more stands erected along the midway, especially for the automobiles. In 1927 there were 245 automobile stands alone, outnumbering by 100 the silk stands, despite the fact that Lyons is not only the center of the manufacture of silk in France but one of the most important in the world.

That there were more automobile exhibitors than silk manufacturers to assist materially in the economic reconstruction of the country, this fair is not solely for the benefit of Lyons, but that it is highly representative of the industrial activities of the whole of France. Foreign houses also take an interest, particularly those from Czechoslovakia, Spain and Belgium, in having stands. But the fair is mainly a demonstration of the activity of French firms, of the glassware, ceramics, electrical appliances, machinery, furniture, fashions, and so on. Signs are not wanting to indicate the continued and increasing prosperity of France.

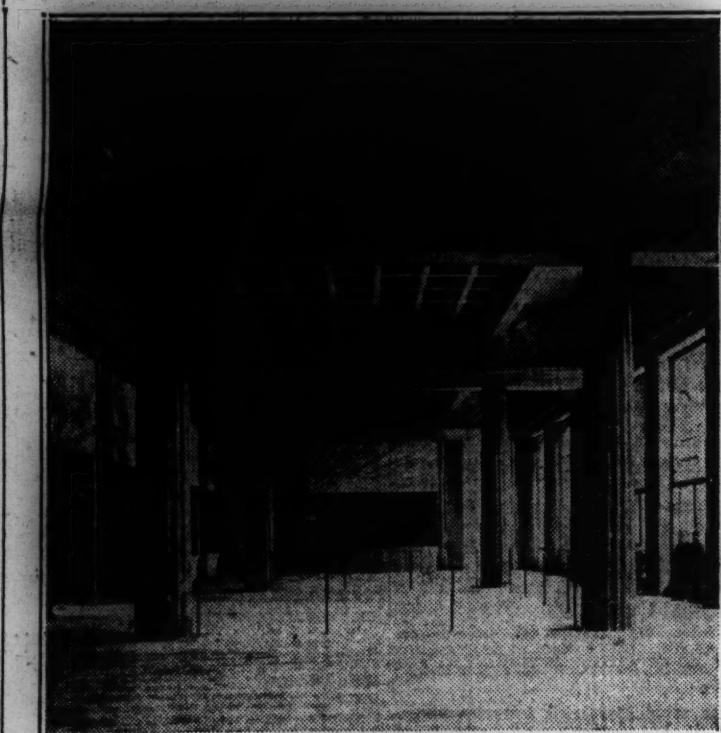
LYONS GROWS AS SILK CENTER

Close Attention Given to Fashion Demands of Big Paris Establishments

By ETIENNE FOUGERE

Président de la Fédération de la Soie LYONS—Each year registers more convincingly than before the importance of this city as a center of silk manufacture. Other places may rank with Lyons as markets where raw silk is bought and sold, but Lyons takes precedence when it comes to the manufacture of silk goods. Figures support the contention that Lyons is growing annually, and that

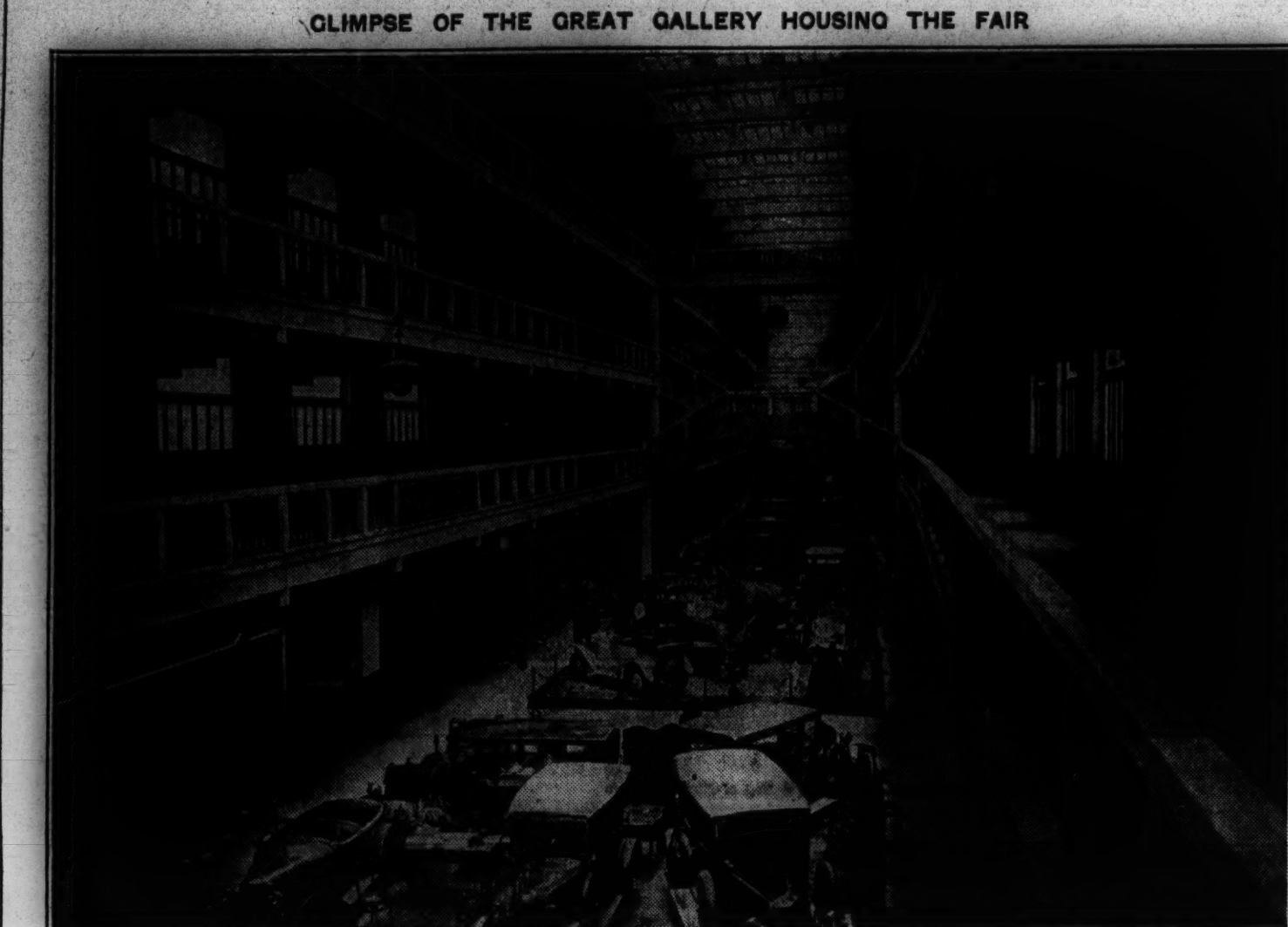
An Entrance Thousands Will Tread in March



INSIDE THE HALL Lyons, Lyons
The Palais National Entrance to the Lyons Fair Buildings is imposing the Highest Degree, Though Simple in Design and Devoid of Lavish Display.

more and more demands are being made on Lyons by the whole world for the supply of manufactured silk. In 1914, for example, 8315 tons of this cloth were sent abroad, as compared with 9420 tons in 1924, and 10,106 tons years later.

Silk weaving may be said to have actually been started in France in 1466, when Louis XI allowed a factory to be set up in Lyons. The art languished in the following century, but was encouraged in the seventeenth century by Louis XIV. Then came a period of less activity until Napoleon saw fit to aid its growth. Ever since then progress has been constant. The mechanical loom made its appearance in 1865 and transformed the industry. There were, for example, 10,000 hand looms in 1834, the number rising steadily to 114,000 in 1861; but in 1924 there were only 5413 hand looms left. On the other



A CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT FOR DISPLAYING AUTOMOBILES AT LYONS. In a Huge Building, Narrow, But Nearly a Third of a Mile in Length, Automobiles and Kindred Exhibits May Be Seen Tastefully Arranged Along the Middle of the Floor. This is the Main Gallery of the Lyons Fair Buildings, Designed, in the True Lyons Style, With an Eye to Practical Convenience. Through the Center of the Building Runs a Railway Track by Which Shipments For the Stands Are Brought in and Deposited at Their Several Destinations. When the Unloading is Complete, the Tracks Are Covered Up by the Stands, and in the Above Picture Will Be Found Invisible.

hand, the mechanical looms augmented from 18,900 in 1880 to 30,000 in 1900 and to 45,454 in 1924.

The silk industry of Lyons is divided into two branches: the one of the looms where the raw silk is woven, and the other handled by manufacturers who carry out the instructions of the "syndicat des fabricants de Soieries de Lyon"—the main organization of the silk interests. What the manufacturers produce is closely allied to the fashion

It is true to say that Lyons is the center of this industry. Here are gathered the studios of the outstanding designers. Here are the collections of silk goods assembled through the centuries, and studied today by our experts. Here are the laboratories for experimentation with dyes, and here the ideas of the "Grande Couture de Paris" respecting materials and designs are applied to the goods. The fashion demands are given close attention. But it is in Lyons that the constant preparation of the "tissus de luxe" goes on, and here the samples of goods are made and catalogued.

Lyons is, as remarked before, not the only place where silk goods are produced. St. Etienne, for instance, is renowned for its ribbons. At this place the "atelier de famille," or home workshop, has been preserved much more than in Lyons, although there are in St. Etienne very up-to-date factories. Treves is known for its silk hosiery, St. Chamond for its braids, Caudebec for its silk laces, Roubaix for material to cover furniture.

Just a year ago an estimate was made of the probable total value of the production of silk at Lyons for the year 1926. The figure was put at about 5,000,000,000 francs. It reached, as a matter of fact, 5,452,000,000 francs, the grand total of the silk-manufacturing areas being 6,611,000,000 francs. Lyons, it will be seen, is indisputably the main home of silk manufacture in France and one of the most important centers in the world.

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HISTORY OF CYPRUS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

New Issue Commemorates British Occupation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIKOSIA, Cyprus—The Government of Cyprus, the first country in the world to be ruled by a Christian governor, the Roman Sergius Paulus, who was converted by Paul and Barnabas, has issued a set of postage stamps in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the British occupation of the island by virtue of the Convention with Turkey of 1878. Ten denominations represent persons, objects and incidents of interest in a history proverbially rich in traditional associations, among the subjects selected being, Zeno, founder of the Stoic philosophy, Mount Olym-

pus, Aphrodite rising from the waves at Paphos, Richard Coeur de Lion and Umm Haram, nurse of the prophet Muhammad.

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Polyglot Pontigny Is Called Happiest Community in France

SPECIAL FROM MONTROIS BUREAU

PARIS—If you should pass near Pontigny, it were well to give it pause, for it is an astonishing little town. It is in some respects more international than Geneva, with its League of Nations; it banishes Communism, and it frowns severely upon the use of alcohol.

Pontigny has its own league of nations: a town of miners coming from 13 different countries and far outnumbering the French inhabitants themselves. Of the 3000 living within the fold of Pontigny, 1600 are from foreign lands, from Austria, Belgium, China, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Morocco, Russia, Serbia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Luxembourg. And it is said that a happier community it is not possible to find in all France.

So that you may be the better aware when you are in Pontigny's vicinity, it might be explained that it lies a rolling distance of 45 minutes along the main highway from Caen to Falaise. Caen and Falaise are in the département known as Calvados, which holds most of the seaboard along the bay between the ports of Cherbourg and Havre. Caen is a city full of historic buildings and can well be placed for you when it is recalled that Beau Brummell was consul there at one time. Falaise will ring more familiarly to you when reminded it was here that William the Conqueror was born. Having fixed Pontigny on the map, we shall return to it.

Pontigny is Pontigny mainly because at this point are iron mines. These mines are the property of France, but of 1000 miners not more than 200 are French. It is one of the fortunate circumstances in this country that the number of unemployed, relatively speaking, is nil. The mines have to be worked, and there are not enough Frenchmen to work them. On the other hand, in the 13 countries referred to there are many in need of employment. The law of demand and supply operating, representatives of these divers

nationalities have found their way to Pontigny's soil.

In this international town the people are very contented. They find conditions better and pay higher than from whence they came. They have their cottages and their small gardens. They are satisfied with the schools, where the children learn French. The mining company has built them a theater where they may enjoy themselves and where "hard liquor" is forbidden. The campaign against alcohol is vigorously pursued here and well supported by the inhabitants. Furthermore, Communist activities are allowed no foothold. The discord which tends to creep in when Communism gains the upper hand does not appear in Pontigny.

Yes, Pontigny holds the record of all the 35,000 towns of France for having the greatest percentage of foreigners. But more than this, Pontigny offers an example of how foreigners may come to France and live in harmony with the French and with sundry other nationalities. Near the mouth of mine shafts, therefore, in the placid and fertile département of Calvados, is a village proclaiming to all the world the gospel that all men are brothers. Here indeed is a veritable forest of the real league of nations.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

William Adams of Greengates and Benjamin, His Son

By ELMA ALEE WEIL

IN ADDITION to the Jasper ware described in the preceding article concerning William Adams, this famous potter made basalt (Egyptian black ware), but specimens of that work are now very scarce. He made cream stoneware, which he beautifully enameled; Mocha ware, through which he was especially celebrated abroad; Splashed ware; also the common earthenware of his time.

A recipe for Adams' glass for the cream-color-ware is dated 1760, and well-known in America, reads thus: "To blend cream-color glass (sic), take 4 pounds white lead to 1 pound dried flint and 5 pints of white slip." Adams' earthenware was of high class, and while most potters sent their work to London for sale, Adams did that work himself and his printed ware brought him a large fortune.

Another peculiar phase of Adams' pottery was the "sponged" ware produced at Greengates. The pattern consisted of outlined birds, which, as a rule, resembled pheasants. These were generally placed in the center of plates and saucers and on the sides of cups and jugs in an open white space. The remainder of the dish was "sponged" with small cut pieces of a sponge dipped in blue, green or pink paint, thus introducing a quaint, if rather grotesque, decoration.

The birds were then painted in differing brilliant colors, for example, the body green, the tail red and the neck bright blue. These "sets" or "tea-things," with his other painted ware, sold well in the East, on the west coast of Africa, and in North and South America, where this sponged ware in particular was called "Adams Gaudy Ware." Great quantities of the "Gaudy" were sold in Pennsylvania, where whole and partial sets are found today in all sections of the State. The impressed mark ADAMS is frequently seen upon their bases.

The Originator of the "Mocha" Ware The attractive and unique "Mocha ware," first produced by William Adams in the Turnstall factory about 1787, in conjunction with his blue printed ware, brought him into further prominence as a versatile potter, and gave an added stimulus to his already growing popularity.

Those sea-wood or tree-like designs in black, brown, green and other colors on a tinted background, as a rule, were outlined at top and bottom with lines of bands of plain green, brown or yellow. Its name comes from a precious stone found in Mocha, Arabia, which we call moss agate. Running through it are formations looking like moss or seaweed, though more often resembling small branches or limbs of a tree. The body of Mocha ware is cream in color. The type of its decoration, unusual in style and method of production, was probably admired not alone for its quaintness, but for its delicacy of forms and color. The feathery embellishments in black or dark brown upon a color ground of pale blue or light chocolate brown were outlined with narrow bands of colors.

Although artistic in effect, no artist painted this ware, line by line. After the mug, jug, bowl or other shape had been "thrown" upon the potter's wheel, the ground color was blown on to it through something like an atomizer—perhaps a quill—and while in this moist state the dish was placed top downward on a table. With a camel's-hair brush dipped into a solution of color, a slight touch was given to the bottom of the piece, which was uppermost as it stood. This drop spread itself in its downward course, into a delicate tracery of moss pattern, or shot out its branches into tree-like effects in a fascinating variety of forms.

Adams' Mocha Widely Copied This ware proved to be one of Adams' best selling products, especially to the American trade, as is shown by the great amount of this type found in this country. Mocha ware was made after 1795 by a cousin of William Adams of Greengates, William Adams of Cobridge, and it was soon copied and produced with varying success by many potters. Comparisons shows that the "Mocha" of William of Greengates was finer and more distinguished than that made by any other fac-

tory, both as to its personable shape and its dainty embellishments.

The furniture and small jug in the illustration are examples of the first period of manufacture. They show the simplicity of form, lightness in weight and the bewitching tracery of Mocha patterns. In the early nineteenth century many factories were making "Mocha" ware.

The Newfield potworks before mentioned, were about a quarter of a mile from Greengates and they had been rented in order to cope with his increasing trade. Given up in the year 1800, "Greengates" alone was carried on by his trustees for Benjamin, William's heir, who was too young to attend to mixing the Jasper clays. Consequently, these recipes not to be trusted to employees, were kept in strict privacy, and the manufacture of this fine ware was stopped for some time.

Benjamin Assumes Control When sufficiently mature Benjamin took charge of the works but made very little Jasper, for he turning his attention principally to stoneware jugs, mugs, and the new invention of teapots with sliding lids. He made blue printed and painted ware in anything useful, these articles being more in demand in his time than were the finer ornamental wares that brought fame to his father. His work was good in execution, "color blue" being noted for its beautiful deep shade.

Assisted by the fine engraver William Brooks, who resided in Turnstall, he began copper plate printing early in his day. Benjamin was also greatly helped by his cousin William Adams of Brick-House and Cobridge, who was the William credited with sending the first blue printed Oriental designs and historic views of England and America to this country. Benjamin loved sports and devoted much of his time to hunting, so he failed in a way to live up to his father's reputation as a progressive potter. His wares were marked B. ADAMS, while his father's marks were ADAMS impressed, or the rare mark ADAMS and Co.

Benjamin Gives Up Loss of interest in potting by Benjamin was partly due, no doubt, to the decadent times. The prolonged wars in which England was involved reduced the finances of their own and other nations to such an extent that former easy profits were no longer secured. Competition was lively and his exporting to America ceased. Tired of it all, in 1820 he sold the works to Mr. Meir.

The cousin, William Adams of Cobridge, already mentioned, produced his blue "historical" pottery ware from 1804 to 1860, his son, William, visiting the United States about 1821 to make drawings for the scenery and buildings which were reproduced between the years 1804 and 1840. Various other designs which we frequently find were named Cupid, Seres, Seasons, Sea, Laocœ, Gasselle, Thomas the Rhymer, and probably there were many others.

The historical plates, "Landing of Columbus," were potted about 1820 and colored in either red, pink, green, blue, brown, black or purple. There were nine different "Columbus" views then priced at about eight cents each.

The "Views of America" are now largely in collectors' hands or in museums. These comprise an interesting history of early buildings and American scenery, and they have been written about and listed by very competent writers. The late Edwin Alee Weil was the pioneer in this important work, both through his books and his own collection.



Adams' Creamware Bowl, With Decoration Characteristic of This Maker

I Win as the Pigs Lose.

Manhattan, Kan. Special Correspondence A DROP-LEAF hog trough! Well, I never saw one, either, but had it not been for my timely rescue a fine old table would by now be re-incarnated as three efficient hog troughs.

I was driving one day far in the hills, one eye on the road and the other—my best one—searching every dooryard for old furniture.

"Oh, for an X-ray eye, that I might see through the attic walls of this lovely old stone house," mused I. Then my ear started, gave a convulsive shudder and stopped in its tracks while I, headless, stared at an object under a tree—the drop-leaf table of my dreams! Wobbling as to remaining legs, warped as to sides, weather-beaten and gray, it leaned, still with dignity, against the old elm. I noted the simple grace of the legs, the pleasing proportion of the sagging leaf. Already I thought of it as in my living room with the copper bowl of blue larkspur upon it.

A glance at the tattered curtains and dirty windows of the house indi-

cated that there was no woman occupant, and indeed it was the bachelor owner of the place who greeted me from the open doorway.

"I was just driving past," I ventured, "and happened to see this old table—but it's not much good—it's about gone." I must not appear too eager!

"Well, it ain't much good for a table, but them two sides and top will make three mighty good hog troughs. That's what I'm aimin' to use it for. It's good hard walnut—no water in it—won't rot," he said. "Will you sell it to me," I asked hopefully, "and if it won't do for a table I can use it in some other way?"

The old man thought a moment. "I know," I said brightly, "I'll send you some new hard lumber for troughs, that would be better, wouldn't it?" "Nopes, them 22-inch boards of solid walnut are just the right size for the bottom of pig troughs—so sawing and finishing to do. Besides, I gave Jenkins, down the road there, two dozen eggs for the old thing." I eagerly offered eggs now in ad-

dition to hard lumber. After what seemed hours—somewhere a pig squealed insistently—he laughed and said, "I reckon if you are so set on having it, I'll have to sell it to you."

And I paid him enough to buy lumber for 10 troughs for giant hogs. The old table, as it overcame at this change in fortune, nearly collapsed when I touched it.

Today it is one of my most loved possessions. It represents an experience and is more than a mere table to me. It is an individually—rescued from unworthy surroundings. The joy of acquiring it can be understood only by those who too have felt the attraction of the antique.

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The Mocha Ware of Adams of Greengates. A few of the Many Forms of Creamware Whose Decorations Suggest Most in Home Cases, Trees in Others, and Rescued in Still Others

At the Right of the Pitcher Are Two Open Hells, the Lower One Being Quite Plain Except for a Narrow Band, The Covered Urn at the Extreme Right Is One of a Pair Forming a Garniture



At the Left Is One of the Transfer-Printed Plates Produced in Quantities by Several Potters. The Subject of This Design Is the City Hotel

Less Familiar Is the Creamware of the Same Maker Decorated With Enamel Painting. The Example Here Is Unusually Attractive in Design

Buying in the Eighteen-Eighties

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

OUR grandchildren may think that those of us now interested in collecting American home furnishings of early times were pioneers in that activity. We of today do not see that to be our situation. On the contrary, we are likely to regret that it was so late when we began to discover the pleasure that comes from understanding and acquiring many familiar objects that we had valued but quite forgot.

After all, I am inclined to look on the brighter side of the matter and to be happy that I am in only the second generation from those people who were the real pioneers, having had their interest aroused by the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. That being the case, many people are still active and accessible who were concerned with the first vigorous and permanently successful efforts in this direction.

One of these men, a long time acquaintance whom I have known for a dozen years, is the genial cabinet-maker and dealer, Adolph G. Breitenstein, of Providence, R. I. He is a craftsman of the old school who, after learning his trade in Germany, came to America as a boy and settled

in the city where he has since resided. In that center of old colonial aristocracy and wealth were several men who were early enthusiasts—Richard A. Canfield, Charles L. Pendleton and Marden V. Perry—notable among the truly pioneer collectors of fine colonial and English eighteenth century furniture. It was to them that the collectors mentioned began to seriously follow this diversion, so the early 1880's marked the beginnings in the vicinity, although Dr. Lyon started several years earlier in Hartford, Conn.

Forty Years Ago With the better examples of the block-front type selling now at goodly four figure prices, it is amazing to learn that 40 years ago a fine bureau or desk could be bought then for \$25 to \$50. That Mr. Breitenstein has done many times, finding them in the seaboard cities and towns from Portsmouth, N. H., to Bridgeport, Conn. He believes that they were made chiefly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and that they found their way into many prosperous homes along and near the coast because of the easy method of transportation offered by the coastwise sailing vessels of those days.

In his opinion most of the elegant tripod tables of the so-called piecrust type originated south of New England, though it is possible that some might have been made by the Goddards of Newport. Another section from which many fine pieces of mahogany were secured by Mr. Breitenstein is that including Philadelphia, Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias.

As an example of the prices paid

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by him then he mentions the remarkable console table in the Pendleton collection. This had just arrived in his shop one day when Mr. Pendleton came in and saw it, without its original marble top, and asked the price. The answer was, \$75, which was considered a fair profit above the \$50 which it cost. He promptly asked where the top was. In answer Mr. Breitenstein pointed to the corner, saying it was there but no good, for it had been broken into scores of pieces in transit. The customer took the table with its broken top at the price named, had the marble skillfully patched and the whole refinished. Now the piece stands as one of the conspicuous treasures in the Pendleton House Rhode Island School of Design in Providence.

Fine lowboys—and it was the best of mahogany furniture which these collectors were buying 40 years ago—were brought from homes for \$50 or less and highboys for about the same price. Owners thought of the large pieces as bulky and inconvenient to use, and to most people utility was the measure of their worth. To be sure there were some families who would not sell at any price, holding for reasons of ancestral association but generally it was usually an easy matter to buy all he wanted without going many miles.

He mentions one remarkable walnut highboy, undoubtedly Savery's



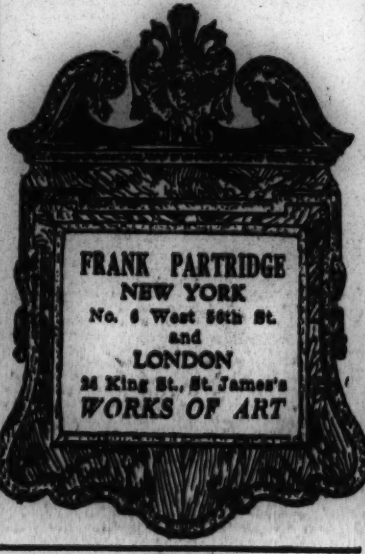
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work, which he sold to a customer for \$150. This was one of many pieces which were bought about the same time to furnish a home. Since then the owners have given little thought to the trend of prices and were astonished a short time ago when he told them that he would give \$5000 for what he had once sold to them for \$150.

No Use For Maple in 1918

The changes in taste which has made woods other than walnut or mahogany in demand have come quite recently, within fewer years than we are likely to realize. As late as 1918, when Mr. Breitenstein's former quarters were to be vacated, due to building improvements, he found it desirable to sell at auction a large portion of his stock. In his advertisement of that time, which is before me as I write, he lists a

large number of mahogany items, but nothing made from American wood.

At that time there was no local demand for maple, pine, cherry or birch. He had a storeroom packed with things of that sort, taken of necessity as he bought groups of furniture from homes in order to secure the desired mahogany. How to dispose of these was a problem that he saw no way of solving, until a New York dealer called one day asking for maple. He got a prompt and enthusiastic, I surely have, and if you want to buy. Once in the storeroom where the supposedly worthless furniture was stocked a short discussion of price ended in the dealer's taking his pick of the whole at \$5 each. It is not surprising to know that at this rate the check which he left was for \$410. It is Mr. Breitenstein's opinion

that the favor in which these native woods are now held started in New York rather than in New England. We know, of course, that it was more than 10 years ago that Wallace Nutting and others who were giving studios attention to accumulating these things made of native woods and it is quite possible that there were many dealers in Rhode Island, Connecticut or Massachusetts who have been quite as ready as the New Yorker to buy at that rate.

Not as Merchandise

In the frequent mention of prices here I may have given the impression that dollar figures measure the value of the class of objects with which these columns are concerned. Quite the contrary, for we are not considering them as merchandise, rather for their less substantial qualities, as significant of times and standards and accomplishments that it is both pleasant and stimulating to have thus continually recalled.

Surrounded with similar reminders from one generation to another, people of the older countries from which our ancestors came think less about "antiques" than do Americans. Such things have been commonplace there so long that they have become an unnoticed feature of daily life.

In America we have but recently reached the point of consciousness that the furniture exists, as is shown by what is stated earlier here. To our friends across the Atlantic we may appear a bit childish as we impatiently try to acquire the semblance of ancestral surroundings in our homes. I am sure they will be pleased that we have at last awakened to realize that to do so wisely may contribute much to our range of interests, our poise, our respect for those who built the basis of our states and the nation.

JOSEPH H. BARNES

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Is offering a Secretary by Sheraton. Of rare and unusual design. For many generations the prized possession of an aristocratic southern family.
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A PANELLED ROOM, so charmingly characteristic of its age, that it may well be compared with the historic interiors in the MUSEE CARNAVELET in PARIS, has just been installed AU QUATRIEME... It is indeed fine enough in proportion and design, with its exquisite details of rocaille ornament, its graceful cheminee and the arched window recesses, which still retain the original sash and shutters, to make one wonder whether a happier example of the style exists. Its perfect grace and elegance have that air of desinvolture, seemingly unconscious and uncalculated, that is one of the triumphs of a sophisticated art. And every delicious bit of shell and flower carving... leafy rinceau or filigree rosace... seems like a moment's happy improvisation. Nor is there one detail of ornament too much. The panelling is enframed by CORINTHIAN pilasters, and there is an interesting built-in buffet with a shelf of dull red marble.

The room is 14 by 28 feet, and 10 feet 4 inches high, with two recessed windows, a double, a single and two closet doors. Au Quatrieme has furnished it with great charm in the manner of a fine provincial interior of the period.

Fourth floor, old building

JOHN WANAMAKER, Broadway at Ninth St., NEW YORK

Music News of the World

Three Conductors

By PAUL BECHERT

THE high standard of the Vienna Staatsoper is doubtless due to Franz Schalk. This fine musician and eminent conductor is one of the last of the old guard of conductors who have been brought up on the ideals of the Wagner epoch. Yet the modern repertoire of the house is modest and not always well chosen; and the classic standard opera is being performed beautifully, but largely in the traditional scenic and musical garb. It is only recently that the Vienna Opera, under the influence of its excellent new stage director, Lotar Wallerstein, has reluctantly opened its doors to modern ideas of scenic art and stage direction. Schalk is not given to experiments, and ill-fated ventures like the recent "Fidelio" revival at Berlin would be impossible here. Yet there is a middle road between the two extremes which might well be pursued.

Berlin has three prominent opera conductors—Erich Kleiber, Bruno Walter and Otto Klemperer. Vienna conspires herself to some extent for this discrepancy; by the reflection, first, that all three of them are Austrians either by descent or by many years' association; and secondly that, notwithstanding their brilliant positions in Berlin, each of them would be willing, there is good reason to believe, to exchange his Berlin post for that of director of the Vienna Staatsoper.

Two of the prominent Berlin opera conductors have recently conducted symphonic concerts in Vienna, namely Kleiber and Walter; and one, Egon Polak, from Hamburg. Their advent within a rather short period may not be fortuitous, and there is doubtless a certain connection between these guest appearances and the well-known fact that the Vienna Staatsoper is just now in search of a new first conductor. At any rate, Vienna has had an opportunity to compare three vastly different types of musicians and conductors.

Bruno Walter is beloved here through his many years' association with the Vienna Opera, under Mahler's direction. He was a witness of, indeed a collaborator in, what has since been recognized as the "golden age" of this house. Under Mahler, Walter saw and conducted in part those remarkable re-staged productions of Wagner's and especially of Mozart's operas which ushered in the process of "scenic rejuvenation" which the German opera houses are just now undergoing. Walter, then a young man, drank deeply from the well of Mahler's inspiration; with the result that now, still comparatively young in years, he is considered by the young generation a "classical" among conductors.

Interpretation of Mahler Indeed, Walter is not one of those German conductors who assert themselves at the cost of the composer, nor one of those who are willing, or able, to participate in the mere spectacle of operatic production. On his visits

to Vienna, Walter invariably chooses a Mahler symphony. This time it was Mahler's first that he performed. Few conductors make it as "Mahlerian" as he does. Few are more capable of reflecting the incessant and abrupt changes from elation to melancholy.

Quite different was the style in which Erich Kleiber placed before us Mahler's Fourth Symphony. He is more intellectual, less emotional than Walter. Kleiber is the analytic conductor who lays the musical structure of the work bare before us; and then becomes the synthetic musician who welds the detached elements into a perfect unit before our very eyes and ears. Of the often bewailed "incoherence" of Mahler's music there was not a trace in Kleiber's reading. His performances are at once a presentation of the particular work and an analytical commentary thereon. It is for this reason that the musician delights in Kleiber's work; while the broad public is attracted by one of the strong-



ERICH KLEIBER

Theremin in London

By BERNARD VAN DIEREN

LONDON has recently been stirred by the exhibition of Professor Theremin's invention. With its aid anyone can produce every conceivable sound, familiar and unfamiliar, by just waving his hand in the air. Nay, even composers shall be needed no more; all movement and every vibration, the running tap, the creaking door, the falling apple, shall, all in the presence of this marvellous apparatus, automatically produce the thrilling music, coming straightway from the ether.

Quite sober and shrewd writers have made such astonishing announcements as those inventors have started describing their researches and ambitions in the newspapers, everybody talks of atoms and electrons and ions, but more than anything and before everything of the ether! That unseen and mysterious thing has stirred the most sluggish imagination, and even incredulous people are prepared to believe anything of the ether.

The fact that at one time the sounds from the professor's apparatus recalled a soprano, and at another time a violinello, roused much enthusiasm in his hearers, who seem to forget that a comb and a piece of paper, or a string on a stick provided with a granular horn, as employed by the humble musicians who perform near the curbstones in any London street, allow a proficient performer to do very much the same thing; namely, there is no question of the ether!

And here appears the one thing which most of the professor's hearers, drawn by mention of that will-o'-the-wisp, seem to have overlooked. The wonderful fact about Professor Theremin's invention is not the apparatus itself (it matters very little whether caught, human breath, steel, air, or even ether, are employed for tone-production) but the professor's astounding virtuosity as a performer on an exceedingly difficult instrument, and his amazing fine ear and sense of pitch. Whatever the intermediate agent, it is the manner in which sound is dealt with that conveys to us musical emotions of varying character. Now, in order to play Theremin's instrument there must be in spite of the pleasant journalistic speculations to which we have been treated, music composed by some performer who, just in the old way, can give us a satisfactory rendering of this music.

And now think of the virtuosity demanded by an instrument that has no keyboard, no strings, no mechanism to be handled, but which requires that the performer shall have an unusually steady hand, because the slightest trembling at once produces an intolerable vibration; an unerring judgment of distance, because the distance between his hand and

the antenna at once alters the pitch; a rapidity and precision of movement that could be hardly expected of a machine, because unless his hand moves from one position to another instantly and without hesitation all the possible tones between the two desired ones are sounded; an ear for timbre that would leave Mozart, Beethoven and Bach confounded and humiliated, otherwise his "violinello" may sound like a cracked bugle, his "soprano" like a dentist's burr, his "horn" like the cry of a hen.

Performance Difficult All these dismal contingencies were realized when one of the distinguished men who composed the professor's first audience tried his hands at the job. At least one of them, and all the others simultaneously to some extent, were realized when Theremin himself performed some simple cantatas. Most of his hearers were musical innocents of considerable distinction; the others were the critics, who are only too eager to announce a new wonder because they spend their days usually in efforts to hide their discomfort among well-intentioned mediocrities. The real wonder, however, will be if (apart from Theremin's assistant, Goldberg, who, as could be expected, played a very modest rôle) another performer is found who will manage to play this disconcertingly intractable instrument!

I am afraid it is one of the "White Knight" inventions, and therefore feel pleased to think that both ordinary orchestral players and composers will not find their "occupation gone" yet through Professor Theremin's invention, even should it prove capable of commercial exploitation.

New Pijper Symphony Heard in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. PHILADELPHIA—This twentieth program of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Monteux, produced as chief novelty a symphony composed by Willem Pijper, a modern Dutch composer, in the summer of 1926 and dedicated to Mr. Monteux.

The work apparently is frankly based upon American jazz, both in the use of the admitted jazz rhythms and in the instrumentation. The score calls for 110 instruments including a piano, saxophones, mandolin, most of the drum family and a tambourine, besides an unusual number of strings.

The symphony, in three connected movements, is by no means convincing from the musical standpoint. It is written both polytonally and atonally and the principal subjects, while entirely distinguishable, are not especially musical. The instrumentation is based upon jazz to an even greater extent than the rhythm and general character of the music. The orchestra is a dissonant chord. No one knows how the composer has imposed on himself, he has achieved some impressive pages. The aria given to Jocastra is really a masterpiece of the Italian lyric style. The impression made was not due entirely to the splendid interpretation given to it by Margaret Matzenauer.

Intensely Dramatic This interpretation, besides being vocally satisfying, was intensely dramatic. So were many of the passages for chorus, and some of those for the soloists. Thus, if Stravinsky, in abandoning stage action, meant also to exclude emotion from his music, he has failed. But this is a fortunate failure, for what would "Edipus Rex" be with the tragic element extracted?

Mme. Matzenauer's superb presence, finished vocalism and dramatic power were enhanced by the fact that she had learned her part as if it had been an operatic rôle, and sang without notes, and apparently without being aware that a conductor was at hand to guide her. She needed no guidance. She triumphed over the absence of setting, and, without trying to hint at the forbidden stage action, achieved vocally her dramatic impersonation. Her colleagues, Arthur Hackett and Fraser Gange, were in good voice; perhaps if they had been free also from dependence on the vocal score, their efforts would have been more effective. The chorus did its part well. An occasional slight raggedness in attack was evidently due to carelessness.

Paul Leyvassac, lent for the occasion by Eva Le Gallienne's theater in New York, was the speaker. He obeyed faithfully the direction that

movements, is by no means convincing from the musical standpoint. It is written both polytonally and atonally and the principal subjects, while entirely distinguishable, are not especially musical. The instrumentation is based upon jazz to an even greater extent than the rhythm and general character of the music. The orchestra is a dissonant chord. No one knows how the composer has imposed on himself, he has achieved some impressive pages. The aria given to Jocastra is really a masterpiece of the Italian lyric style. The impression made was not due entirely to the splendid interpretation given to it by Margaret Matzenauer.

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"Edipus Rex" Given in Boston

By L. A. SLOPER

WHERE Stravinsky is heading has been one of the preoccupations of music lovers for some years now. One cannot lightly, at the age of 30, set the musical world by the ears; it is difficult thereafter to maintain the position thus achieved. Some of Stravinsky's faithful admirers profess to see that his course throughout has been steadily progressive. But to many of us, since the "Noces," he has appeared to be wandering somewhat aimlessly, perhaps in bewilderment, now this way, now that, but always in the general direction of the rear.

Naturally, everybody is interested in his last latest work, "Edipus Rex." It had been hoped, would furnish the clue, so long awaited, to its composer's aims. This "opera oratorio," first produced in Paris by Mr. Diaghileff last spring, had its first American performance at the seventeenth Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday. The orchestra, Mr. Koussevitzky conducting, was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club (trained by Dr. Archibald T. Davidson) and by distinguished soloists, Mrs. Koussevitzky, not have, in Symphony Hall, the benefit of Mr. Diaghileff's settings. But since Stravinsky deliberately renounced action in this stage piece, and preferred, we are given to understand, to let the music tell the story, was not this apparent deprivation conceivably an advantage?

A Synthesis of Styles One hearing of this work unfortunately leaves us more in doubt than ever about Stravinsky's intentions. It may be that he is attempting to set up a new art form, employing for the purpose all the best features of the old ones. His chorus he uses, for example, something in the manner of the chorus of the ancient Greek drama, for descriptive commentary. Even in the theater, where the pictorial appeal was retained, action was abolished. As for the music, this score appears to be a synthesis of all musical styles, from musical prehistory to Verdi. Handel is reported to have been the model, but you may hear also the voices of the ancients; of Monteverdi, Palestrina; and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Yes, Jocastra's "Oracula, Oracula!" is nothing but the "Te-ran-te-ra-ra" of the old, the courageous policemen going into action against the fearsome Pirates. Yet despite the confusion caused by this incomplete synthesis of styles, "Edipus Rex" is something to be heard. It is something that deserves thanks for giving us the opportunity. It is not his fault if Stravinsky leaps across centuries in a few minutes. Nor is the work itself without interest or merit. In spite of the hindrance his imposture has imposed on himself, he has achieved some impressive pages. The aria given to Jocastra is really a masterpiece of the Italian lyric style. The impression made was not due entirely to the splendid interpretation given to it by Margaret Matzenauer.

The most distinguished exploits of the guild undoubtedly were the production of Varèse's "Hyperprism," "Intégrales" and "Octandre." Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Stravinsky's "Histoire d'un Soldat." In the midst of what could only be called remarkable artistic prosperity, Varèse discontinued the ministrations of the guild, announcing at the beginning of the present season that the cause of the modern movement had been so successfully forwarded that militancy was no longer necessary; intimating, however, that the fight would begin afresh, the moment the Cog d'Or flapped its wings and cried: "Kee-ree-koo-koo!"

Wherefore this marshalling of the modernists for a conquest of all the Americas. It almost seems to me like the fancy of Varèse's own astonishing orchestral work, "Amérique," can true, or true, in action. Those who sat at the first council, held at Birchard Hall, Steinway's, the other day—I

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his lines should be delivered in a "grandiose and mock-heroic manner." This did not add to the solemnity of the occasion. But when Greek tragedy has been adapted into a French text, which then has been turned into Latin, while an English version is supplied to the speaker, it is not easy to know whether we are expected to take the matter seriously.

As a curtain raiser to Stravinsky, Mr. Koussevitzky called on the composer's latest reported model, Handel, offering the Concerto Grosso No. 5 in D major. This was very appropriate, but it is not so clear that it was altogether a kindness to Stravinsky. Handel had a style of his own. His charming music was performed with that astonishing smoothness and perfection of detail that sometimes perhaps we take too much for granted with this orchestra.

A Pan-American Guild

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK EDGAR VARÈSE has started something again. This time it is the Pan-American Association of Composers; a militant group that purposes to push the modern musical cause in the Western Hemisphere. First, it was the New Symphony Orchestra that Varèse instituted; one concert, on the evening of April 11, 1919, and the enterprise ended. With the help of a committee of women he made the brief experiment. "Does the town mean," I find written in The Christian Science Monitor by way of comment on the occasion, "to continue in the same artistic mood that it affected before the war, devoting itself to classicism, and accepting the conservatory classroom idea of an orchestral program; or does it aspire to an after-the-war type of expression, ceasing to be a conductor of conventional views to practice upon. Later it suffered a change of name, and still later it underwent merging with the Philharmonic Orchestra; or, more plainly stated, was merged with the orchestra. After the failure of the modern orchestral cause, Varèse tried what could be done with chamber music; and in 1921, he hoisted the flag of the International Composers' Guild. That ran for a while vigorously and then suffered a split, the seceders taking the name League of Composers, and the Varèse partisans retaining the original designation.

Distinguished Exploits The most distinguished exploits of the guild undoubtedly were the production of Varèse's "Hyperprism," "Intégrales" and "Octandre." Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Stravinsky's "Histoire d'un Soldat." In the midst of what could only be called remarkable artistic prosperity, Varèse discontinued the ministrations of the guild, announcing at the beginning of the present season that the cause of the modern movement had been so successfully forwarded that militancy was no longer necessary; intimating, however, that the fight would begin afresh, the moment the Cog d'Or flapped its wings and cried: "Kee-ree-koo-koo!"

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The Mendelssohn Choir

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THE thirty-first annual festival of the Mendelssohn Choir turned out to be one of the most successful in recent years. The program was not imposing on paper, but it turned out to be delightful in the concert hall, especially as the choir, happened to be at the top of their form. In recent years, not a few persons have been finding fault with the soprano section of the choir, with its hard, diamond-like tone, but there was no room for such criticism this season. Dr. H. A. Fricker's singers were performing with a superlative tonal quality, rich, vivid, fresh and joyous. For

years, it has been a virtuoso choir of the first rank, capable of attempting anything ever written for choristers. But this year there was an added distinction to their interpretations that had not been in evidence in recent seasons. The power of their climaxes, which were always accompanied with apparent reserve, proved most impressive also.

The outstanding work of the festival was Part II of Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyam," a composition that had not hitherto been heard in Toronto. For his cantata, Bantock has taken 26 quatrains, commencing with the fifty-fifth and ending with the eighty-first. The composer has treated it for chorus and three solo voices, the Philosopher (baritone), the Beloved (contralto) and the Poet (tenor). It is not a romantic work, like other compositions based on the Rubaiyat, but aims rather to illuminate the speculative side of the poem. Colorful in character, "Omar Khayyam" contains some magnificent passages, especially for the chorus. No unadorned work done by the choir has made a deeper impression. Dr. Fricker probably will have to repeat it at the next festival.

If "Omar Khayyam" may be taken as an example of what the modern English composers are doing, "Acis and Galatea" proved an almost equally popular glimpse at the work of the earlier English composers, we suppose Handel can be described as an English composer. Anyway, "Acis and Galatea" is thoroughly British. With libretto compiled by that John Bullish person, John Gay, who had a little assistance from Pope, Handel turned out a work—a serenata he called it—that had all the characteristics of an English pastoral. The Mendelssohn singers did full justice to the quaint charm of the choral portions, and the delicious melodies of the arias were well sung by Ethyl Hayden, soprano, Tudor Davies, tenor, and Earle Spicer, baritone.

As Dr. Fricker exclaims as a conductor of Bach, he naturally includes several works by that master in every festival. This year he did the Motet "Be Not Afraid," in which he made a splendid display of conductorship in guiding his choir of 150 singers through the intricate contrapuntal lines of the work. It might

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almost be described as super-Bach. The manner in which he maintained the clarity of each theme was remarkable. Then the choristers also sang the majestic "Sanctus" from the B Minor Mass, making it resemble, as Parry has said of it, "the supreme adoration of countless hosts, one crying to another." The Sanctus was one of the supreme moments of the festival.

The first important choral number heard at the concert this season was Brahms' "Song of the Faithful." The choir sang it with every detail carefully polished, although the performance was less stimulating than some of those that came later. Other important numbers heard were Purcell's "Ode to St. Cecilia," and C. H. H. Parry's choral ode, "Blest Fairs of Sirens." Of course, the choristers did the usual number of short unaccompanied numbers, of which one of the best was Parry's "There is an Old Belief," and the male and female sections of the choir also did separate selections, which were, as usual, more popular than important.

The accompaniments of the chief choral numbers were supplied by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which also gave a matinee program under the baton of Fritz Reiner. The orchestral numbers on that occasion were Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," an Orchestral Suite, "Häry János," by Zoltán Kodály, and a Wagnerian group made up of the Prelude to "Lohengrin," and the overture to "The Mastersingers" and the Magic Fire Music and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." At the first concert, the visiting orchestra observed the Schubert Centenary by playing the "Unfinished" Symphony. The Mendelssohn Choir will not make an extensive tour this season. Plans call only for a trip to Detroit and one concert there, early in March.

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THE HOME FORUM

Charles Perrault and His "Tales of Mother Goose"

THERE are some whose fame rests, not on what they themselves accomplished, but on some subsidiary interest or activity; as was the case with Charles Perrault, who was born in Paris in 1628, just three centuries ago.

The son of a man of good standing, he was one of four brothers, all distinguished in one direction or another. Claude Perrault was a doctor, a savant, and an architect; Pierre was a man of letters, and Nicholas a doctor of the Sorbonne; while Charles turned to literature. He was appointed in 1663 by Colbert to a position as superintendent of the royal buildings, including in his office the duties of advising the minister in matters relative to the arts and natural sciences. He was one of the original members of the Academy of Inscriptions and "Belles-lettres," was nominated a member of the French Academy in 1670; and he took an active part in the famous "querrel of the ancients and moderns," ranging himself on the side of the moderns, and writing, relative to this, his "Parallèle des Anciens et des Modernes." He has left various other literary works, his "Mémoires" having been published in 1759.

But in all this there is little of vital interest for us today, little to keep his memory green; and, if his name is familiar to us, he won fame, not by his official standing, his academic honors or his solemn literary dissertations. Rather, it was because he had the happy notion of first collecting such old tales as still lived on the lips of nurses and old wives for the delectation of his own children; then writing them down and publishing them, thus preserving them in permanent form for the boys and girls of all time.

These Tales, appearing first in a Miscellany during 1695 and 1697, were issued as a complete volume in the latter year with the title of Histories, or Tales of Times Past, and the subtitle of Tales of Mother Goose. Perrault appended to them not his own name, but that of his ten-year-old son, Perrault d'Armançon. The collection comprises many of those old traditional tales so dear to children: the Sleeping Beauty, Little Red Ridinghood, Blue Beard, Puss in Boots, Cinderella or the Little Glass Slipper, Little Thumb, and others. The author had also issued previously three similar tales in verse: Patient Griselda, The Wishes, and Pausanias or Aesop's Skin.

It is easy to imagine how keen must have been the delight of the children, in those days when their books were few, to have these hereditary legends and traditional tales, not his own, but that of his ten-year-old son, Perrault d'Armançon, to listen and record; but his literary skill, his vivid gift of narrative, his

understanding of children and how to please them, are evident in the manner of presentation. These tales, translated into many languages, are still delighted in by children of today, in other lands as well as in his native France, after nearly two hundred and fifty years.

Doubtless there were not lacking in those days critics to object, as they did nearly a century and a half later when Hans Andersen's first Tales appeared, that there was no reason for providing children with stories which were not directly planned to edify or instruct. For that matter, there are always persons who hold that there is nothing gained by providing them with stories which merely amuse, when there is so much of serious import to be learned; but there are also, fortunately, affectionate parents and uncles and aunts who love to see the children's faces flush with pleasure and their eyes grow round and bright with wonder. And so Perrault's little volume lacked neither purchasers nor readers, does not lack them today, even among the almost overwhelming tide of new children's books.

For these old tales of Perrault's are the heritage of ages, they are like a perennial spring of variety, adventure, and picturesque setting. Their scenes are set on a colossal scale, their characters intensely absorbing, derived from every class and clime. There are kings and queens, princes and princesses, courtiers and citizens, merchants and musicians, travelers and soldiers, fishermen and wood cutters. There are talking animals, helpful and benevolent gnomes, mothers, and innocent wonders of every kind—such as are found in old Greek legends and in the early folk tales of all nations, when men with the simplicity of children, humanly conceived of abstract good and evil in physical forms.

Moreover, they are fundamentally honest, true to life. The child, though he thought he read only for the pleasure of the story and its marvels, yet unconsciously imbibed a vivid impression of right. For he found that evil, in whatever form, was always rewarded, while every right action was rewarded, and every effort toward good led out of snares and dangers and toward safety, happiness and light. The one among the three brothers who was kind and courteous and helpful was always the one who came out safe in the end. The goose girl or kitchen maid who had been wronged always found liberation through patience and gentleness and the faithful performance of the task in hand. No kind action went unrewarded, the very birds and fishes and little creeping things obeyed the bidding of gratitude and assembled to help their benefactors in the hour of need.

Probably no one knows with any certainty where the old stories originated. Many of them are traceable to different lands and different ages, ready for the pen of any writer from point to point by learned men until they were lost in the midst of antiquity; they form part of the world's heritage of ancient poetry. They embody fundamental human conceptions of beauty and ugliness, right and wrong, set forth in vivid and dramatic formula. So for their preservation through long ages, we owe a debt not only to the nameless persons who have preserved them, but also to those nearer our own day who, like Perrault, like the Brothers Grimm and others, have collected and permanently recorded these ancient tales.

River Music

Winter time on the plantation. Frosty nights and sunny days, crisp and cool. Wood smoke rises from cabin chimneys, and upon the wide hearths are blazing fires of pine knots. At twilight the smell of wood smoke mingles with the smell of sizzling bacon. The fields are brown, and the corn is in the furrows, waiting for the spring.

Sugar-cane has all been cut and carried to the sugar-house. Grinding time is over, and the sugar in barrels and hogheads has been carried aboard the steamboats and shipped away to market.

The pecan trees are bare of leaves, and the branches make a curious pattern against the sky; but the live-oaks are as green as ever, and palms and Spanish-daggers in the garden seem doubly green against bare tree trunks. The banana trees survive the winter unless there is an unusually heavy frost; their large leaves are ragged, tough, and flap in the wind. Red winter roses are blooming in the flower garden. Inside the plantation-house the children are cracking pecans for their own amusement, and you are asked to make for us; we sit around the table in the dining-room, each armed with a nutcracker. There are two blue bowls on the red tablecloth: one bowl for the nut meats, one for shells, for we have been told not to "waste." The live fire burns with a steady glow. Reflections of the fire shine in a dozen goblets on the sideboard. While we are busy with the nuts "Uncle" Isaac comes in, staggering under the weight of three large logs, which he sets to the fire. The flames dart up the chimney, and we children move our chairs farther away from the blaze as the heat burns our faces. We listen for imaginary howling of wind in the chimney and we hope that there will be snow. I can remember only the snow flurry; but it set the whole plantation wild with excitement. I was very small, but I was carried out into the yard and given a handful of snow, in order that I should remember the strange phenomenon. Why, it even snowed in New Orleans that year. Everybody stopped work and threw snowballs! When we have cracked and shelled enough pecans, the little girls go into their bedroom to play with their dolls and I wander out upon the front gallery. It is cold, but my coat is warm. I hang over the railing, watching the Negroes at work in the fields. They sing as they work behind the

THE founders of Adelaide, "The Queen City of the South," were endowed with a strong sense of regularity and order, so they laid out the city to conform with the points of the compass. The streets all run north or south, east or west. They are all arranged for five squares, one in the center of the city, and the other four at certain fixed intervals. At the extremities of the city are to be found four terraces, North, South, East and West. As the city on the south is a little longer than it is

on the north, East Terrace is not so straight as the others, but its deviation takes the form of a flight of steps and so preserves a regular irregularity.

North Terrace is the "West End" of the city and contains public buildings, educational institutions and clubs, as pictured here, with Government House farther to the west, and the Houses of Parliament on the opposite side of the street. King William Street, the high street of the

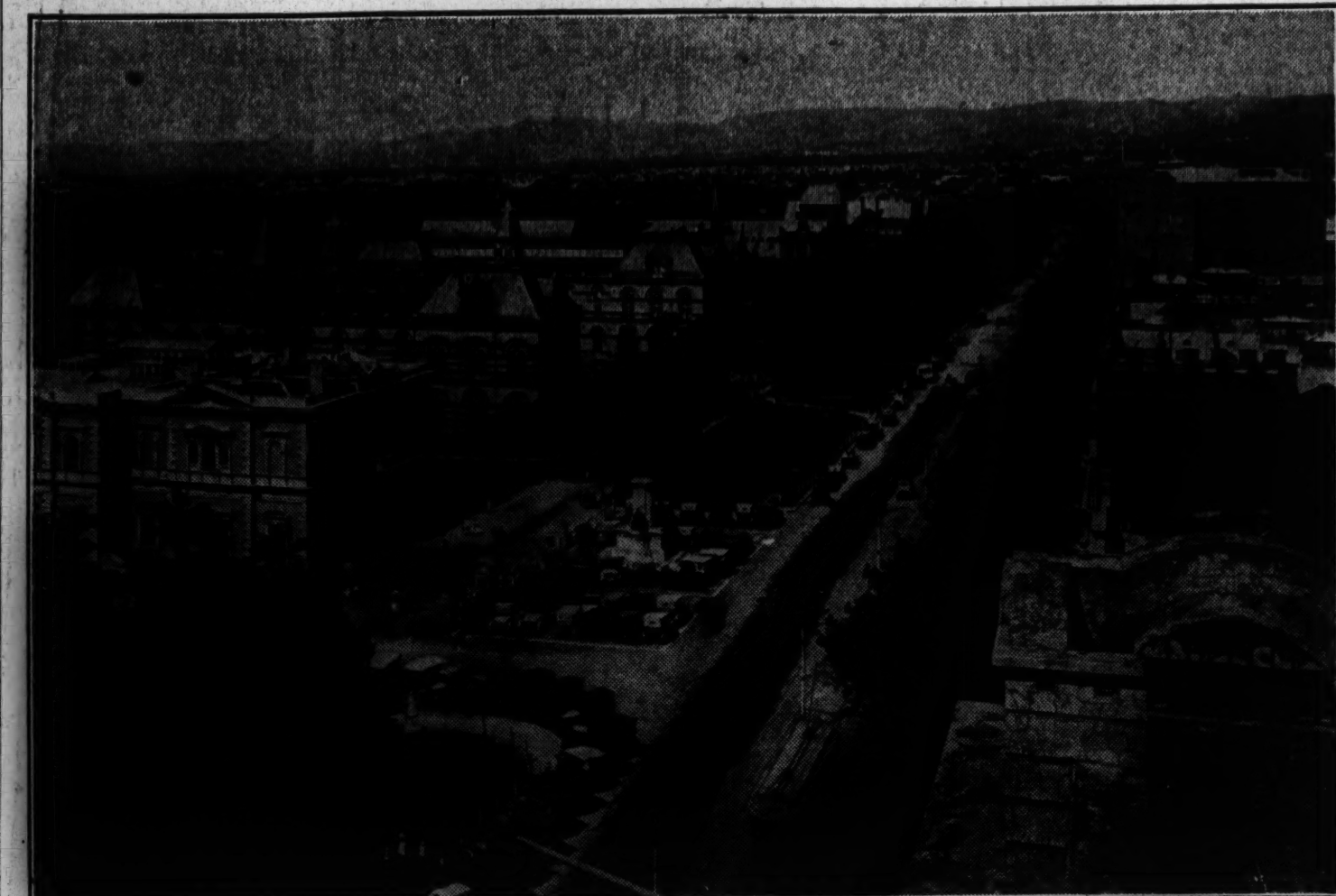
town, runs at right angles from North Terrace to Victoria Square, the center of the city.

Adelaide is surrounded by park lands, averaging half a mile in width. Fruitful olive trees and graceful gums beautify these reserves which are mainly devoted to sports and recreation. Here are also found the Botanical Garden, which rival in beauty and charm those of her sister city, Sydney.

The Mount Liffy ranges provide

landscape beauty and form a lovely background. Charming suburbs of villas, residences in luxuriant gardens lovingly encircle the city, and extend from the hills to the sea, guarding their queen seat in their midst.

The State of South Australia celebrated its ninety-first anniversary on the twenty-eighth of December last. The Old Gum Tree, under which it was declared a Province, still stands, though bent and withered, and is visited annually by tens of thousands of people.



North Terrace, Adelaide, Australia.

plows. A group of girls with hoes are working together in another part of the field.

I can hear their cries, at intervals, clear in the frosty air, as they shout back and forth to one another.

And then, suddenly, comes another sound—an unfamiliar sound, mellow and sweet. Music from beyond the levee.

With one accord the Negroes throw down their hoes. Negro men stand in the furrows. A great cry rises from the levee.

"It's de calliope!"

The cry is repeated over and over: "Calliope! Calliope!"

We scramble up the levee, falling down, tearing the knees of our stockings. Many black folks are ahead of us, standing on the levee-top.

Breathless we stand and look down the long slope, look past the batture, the sandbar, beyond the steamboat landing; and there, tied at our own wharf, is a show-boat. A grand, gay-looking boat with a large red sign, "Franco's New Sensation," painted along the side.

"Lawsee, dere'll be a big show on bo'd tonight," the black woman assures me. "De whole plantation'll be dere!"

Afterward we all trooped up the levee in the frosty night. From the levee-top we looked back down the long slope and across the batture to the "Floatin' Palace" as she lay snug at the landing. It had been too much. We children could hardly bear the joy of it.

Smoke at dawn, dressed myself and ran to the levee before breakfast. But the landing was empty. A few pieces of paper blew about; there were marks on the willow trees where the ropes had been tied, and many footprints in the sand. But the show-boat was gone. Desolate, I went home to breakfast. — LIZ Saxon, in "Father Mississipp."

A London Tailor Interviewed

The London tailor is one with whom the resident in London has many interviews. A man may boast that he has nothing to do with his tailor but to accept his garments and pay his bill. You think that you can order your coat by letter, and you will be confident that it will suit you when sent home. But try back on your own memory, and you will find how often in the course of the last year you have stood at your tailor's board, discussing with him things sartorial and others. He is in your way as you walk abroad; and though you are far from hinting that the tailor of your choice does not fit you as he should do, or that anything can be amiss either with his fabrics or with his patterns, there still will arise subjects of conversation sufficiently interesting to cause you to deviate as you go to your club. Perhaps it is the case that he is somewhat slow in the performance of his work. It is a fault with London tailors, and one in which, I fear, they love to indulge, as every such fault pleaded acts as an advertisement.

The man who necessarily takes six weeks to make you a dress coat in the season must have many dress coats to make. And you have already, perhaps, found it to be your object to have your coat by him who makes many. Your tailor's intention is to amuse a fortune. Yours in dealing with him is, not only that of being what you are, but also that of being what you would like to be. Let your tailor, you are quite sure that the

man who walks about in your raiments is not so formed. Nevertheless, your tailor is a fashionable tradesman, and a word or two now and then is very useful. As his shop does not lie far out of your way, it is probably the case that you find yourself frequently in his company.

He is a good-looking, gentleman-like, middle-aged man, who, if you meet him in the street without knowing him, might seem to belong, if not to your own club, at any rate to one like it. There is nothing cringing about him and nothing arrogant. It is his peculiar property to be dressed neither in the fashion nor out of it. It is called upon to decide, you would say, that he was a gentleman. But were you to examine him closely, you would find in his features some trace of the retail tradesman. There would be to be discerned those lines of little but still anxious thought which come from the daily making of money in small parcels. That eagerness from the De Omnia might occur to you which tells us that they are to be accounted men who buy from the wholesale dealers what they sell again.

In all other respects your tailor is a very pleasant man with whom to wile away a quarter of an hour in chance conversation. You need not rush into literature or politics or religion. You may confine yourself entirely to his own wares, and in doing so need not make special reference to your own back or your own legs. You need not even allude to the excellence of the stuff he has furnished you. The general wants of the world at large in reference to garments, the general supply, and much more often the general deficiency, will find you in subjects. You will be astonished at the difficulties which your tailor has to encounter before the dapper little parcel is sent home which shall contain your trousers. There has been a sudden breakdown in the supply of the stuff demanded. The sheep have forgotten to give their wool. The different plants have declined to supply their dyes. The manufacturers, masters and men, have all declined to envelop further the legs of mankind. The intermediate merchants have, for certain inscrutable purposes of their own, suddenly abandoned their vocation. . . .

You begin to fear that you will be reduced to the shreds and tatters of past ages. But your friend ends his catalogue by assuring you that he will be glad to supply you for the occasion. You will have them, sir, by the fifteenth of next month. It is now only the tenth of June, and you go on to your club a happy man. — ANTHONY TROLOPE, in "London Tradesmen."

Silk Counter

Dearie, she said to me, "Green is the kindest of colors."

I thought of the cool soft green of the leaves, Rain-gleams, glimmering—In Nicaragua—Near Panama—

I remembered the swirling sea waters of Point Lobos—in the cove at La Jolla—At Ogunquit in Maine—

And I saw again New-budding grain fields Of the Palouse country—Pale young wheat leaves, The color of polished jade—

And now I'll have made a new gown Pale green velvet To bring back to me sea water, The sun on early wheat-fields, Dark shade in jungle gardens.

—WYNNE GALT STEWART, in *The Lyric West*.

The Dominie's School-house

Someone with the love of God in his heart had built it long ago, and chose a site for the bairns in the sweet pine-woods at the foot of the cart-road to Whinnie Knowe and the upland farms. It stood in a clearing with the tall Scotch firs round three sides, and on the fourth a brake of gorse and bramble bushes, through which there was an opening to the road. The clearing was the playground, and in summer the bairns annexed as much wood as they liked, playing among the trees, or sitting down at dinner-time on the soft, dry pines that made an elastic carpet everywhere. Domsie used to say there were two pleasant sights for his old eyes every day. One was to stand in the open at dinner-time and see the fitting forms of the healthy, rosy bairns in the wood, and the other from the door in the afternoon to watch the schule skail, till each group was lost in the kindly shadow of the trees.

The grass was, oh, so very green. And the kildeer were talking of spring.

In February! Not a single mushroom had we seen But we had heard the sweet birds sing.

In February! Helen MARR BROWN.

"Hewed Them Out Cisterns"

The mountains lift their tops so high in the air that towering clouds, which have no rest in the sky, love to come to them, and wrapping about their tops, distill their moisture upon them. Thus mountains hold commerce with God's upper ocean, and, like good men, draw supplies from the invisible. And so it is, that in the times of drought in the vales below, the rocks are always wet. The mountain moss is always green. . . .

Could one who builds his house upon the plain but meet and tap these springs in the mountain, and lay his artificial channels to the very source, he would never know when drought cometh. For mountain springs never grow dry so long as clouds brood the hill tops. Day and night they gush and fall with liquid splash and unheard music; except when thirsty birds—to whose song the rivulet all day long has been a bass—stoop to drink at their crystal edges! And he who has put himself into communication with these mountain springs shall never be unsupplied. While artificial cisterns dry up, and crack for dryness, this mountain fountain comes night and day with cool abundance. While others, with weary strokes, force up from deep wells a penurious supply of turbid water, he that has joined himself to a mountain spring, has its voice in his dwelling night and day, summer and winter, without work or stroke of laboring pump, clear, sweet, and cheerful, running of its own accord to serve, and singing at its work, more musical than any lute; and in its song bringing suggestions of its mountain home—the dark recess, the rock which was its father, the cloud which was its mother, and the teaming heaven brood above both rock and cloud!

With such a spring, near, accessible, urging itself upon the eye and ear, how great would be his folly who should abandon it, and fill his attic with a leaden cistern, that for ever leaked when full, and was dry when it did not leak! — HENRY WARD BEECHER, in "New Star Papers."

Mushrooms

We searched for mushrooms in the meadow— It was a lovely, sunlit day In February! We knew where mushrooms ought to grow.

And we would surely take away All we could carry.

We hunted all the morning long— The sun shone bright and the sky was blue In February! A meadow lark trilled a joyous song: Though our shoes were drenched with dew Our hearts were merry.

The grass was, oh, so very green. And the kildeer were talking of spring.

In February! Not a single mushroom had we seen But we had heard the sweet birds sing.

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Duster-Wanders

There was once a little girl—so far away now that she is but a faint memory on the horizon, with an atmosphere of blue happenings in between, and a multitude of every-day things like mine to make her indistinct. Yet every now and then come sun rays, lighting up strange small things; picking them out of their surroundings and resting on them for a time with steadfast light.

And here is a big cupboard in the little girl's nursery. It is painted a dull green, and has shelves inside on which the toys are put away each night; and among the toys is a small thin book. It might have rested on the bookshelf, but for some reason or other it preferred the cupboard, and seemed to enjoy tumbling about among the doll-house furniture and Noah's ark, and such-like things. The raising inside was poetry, but the sun rays only light upon the poem that came first, a poem that was listened to with peculiar fascination and awe:

"Goosey, goosey gander, Whither dost thou wander? Upstairs and downstairs, And in my lady's chamber."

There was something to wonder at in the thought of a goose making its way about a house in that fashion. But the almost unbelievable happening came next; and yet it must be true for it is in the poem and the poem could not get away from it? It was said about the naughty old man, and his severe punishment; but being naughty, of course something had to be done. The question was, who had him by the leg? Could it have been the prying goose? And why had it to be the left one? But perhaps there was somebody else on that mysterious staircase who forgot to give his name.

A curious attraction encircled the little poem book, an uncertainty which was delightful. There were no pictures inside, but on the cover was a fat goose with a twinkling eye, holding under its right wing a kind of wand with a crook. "Wand? Why a wand? The nurse was a clumsy reader so no wonder the words mixed themselves up and became entangled with the picture:

"Goosey-goosey gander, With her duster-wander."

It was a duster-wander, that's what it was; and why not, since everything has to have a name?

Such mists and shades and tumbling clouds! But here comes a morning in the country with the sun-rays lighting up a very little circle. Just an unknown stroke of a bank and a hedge. The little girl is exploring and has made her way there alone, with all the possibilities of wonderland staring up from the grass blades, and the air a-tingle with exciting and hidden things.

And then—the goose. Yes, it was there, a big fat fellow with a twinkling eye, making its way — could there be a doubt of it?—to the staircase house.

Such a fairy morning of wonderment! And then, like a drop of rain in the sunshine, came the first misgiving, the first gray whisper of a matter-of-fact world. There was no duster-wander, no stroke of a bank and a hedge.

But when, finding themselves suddenly alone, they turn from the fields of childhood and run to your side, with big questioning eyes, and lips that part pathetically, tell them—oh, please tell them—that the whispers are not true, that the little poem book made no mistake; and that some day, if they will only go on looking, they will find, without the slightest shadow of doubt, duster-wanders everywhere.

Our Daily Manna

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOST of us are familiar with the story of the manna which God furnished to His followers in Moses' day, when they rebelled and longed for the fleshpots of Egypt, crying out against the harshness of the desert. Divine Love met their need with a daily, ever constant supply, which continued until the host entered the promised land. The Biblical story informs us that "in the morning the dew lay round about the host," and that when it had gone there was found a small, round, edible food called by the Israelites "manna," because they knew not what it was. The divine instructions received by Moses were that each should gather for himself a day's supply, except on the Sabbath. At first some did save for the next day, evidently doubting God's daily giving; but when the next day came they found the manna spoiled and unfit for consumption.

Many may read and accept as true this and other accounts of God's care; but while accepting, as true this care in a different age and clime, some may not feel ready to admit that it is possible where they are now. This attitude is not tenable when one realizes something of God's nature. His nature is always the same, and is invariable in its love for His children. In accord with His divine nature, God is continuously supplying all good, and we must be ready as continuously to accept His supply of good. Each day for each need must we go forth to gather the manna of spiritual understanding by which to solve any and all of our problems. If the children of Israel could have gathered sufficient manna to have lasted a month, in all probability some of them would have done so; but wisdom did not thus supply them. Each day they were compelled to remember that God was caring for them, allowing them no opportunity to forget His heavenly hospitality.

Within the wide scope of God's infinite activity, as expressed in spiritual law, there is a truth which can be applied to whatever discord may be troubling one, and the overcoming of the error or a healing be accomplished. The need, however, is each time to get a fresh vision of this infinite activity, and not depend upon yesterday's mill wheel to turn the wheels of our present necessity. A student of spiritual law as revealed in Christian Science, once said he was not overcoming his difficulties; and he was surprised at this, since he was using the very same ideas which before had met similar needs. When it was pointed out to him that the same thoughts continually used, may appear to become stale, and that for every problem there is available spiritual truth which can be used intelligently to solve it, his work became satisfactory in its results.

In solving our problems, are we not too often turning to yesterday's manna for our supply or help, instead of gathering in the freshness of the morning—the understanding of God which will carry us through the needs of the day? What a blessing to the business-man to know that he can turn to God and receive sufficient understanding to "meet every adverse circumstance as its master" ("Science and Health by Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 419). Each one, in varied experience, may go forth armed with wisdom and faith so that victory may rest upon his efforts. Everyman's attack of gathering in the freshness of the morning should be harmoniously solved if we but know that God's manna, or giving, is infinite; but to do this we must turn to Him not only daily, but momentarily, to receive and be blessed. Each day must that manna be new and fresh, for each day must the recipient have enthusiasm in his gatherings; then he will find that each day's manna savors of God's presence.

Uninterruptedly must God's giving be wonderful to us, increasingly satisfying. Problems are not solved, because men do not look to God sufficiently for guidance and for the increasing supply of wisdom which they need as they progress. Speaking of the Master's use of the law of divine supply, and realizing its instant availability at all times, Mrs. Eddy writes in *Science and Health* (p. 494):

"It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

For every discordant condition there is a spiritual antidote, a truth which can be applied directly to the discord. God's love is close to each of us, available for our use if we but turn to Him and accept the divine application of His law. How important it is, then, to know that we can each day gather our spiritual manna, which, in turn, supplies our daily needs, however extreme! This manna of spiritual understanding is able to cope with any phase of human distress, destroy it, and actually bring heaven to earth, a result for which the Christian world has so long prayed.

There was once a little girl—so far away now that she is but a faint memory on the horizon, with an atmosphere of blue happenings in between, and a multitude of every-day things like mine to make her indistinct. Yet every now and then come sun rays, lighting up strange small things; picking them out of their surroundings and resting on them for a time with steadfast light.

And here is a big cupboard in the little girl's nursery. It is painted a dull green, and has shelves inside on which the toys are put away each night; and among the toys is a small thin book. It might have rested on the bookshelf, but for some reason or other it preferred the cupboard, and seemed to enjoy tumbling about among the doll-house furniture and Noah's ark, and such-like things. The raising inside was poetry, but the sun rays only light upon the poem that came first, a poem that was listened to with peculiar fascination and awe:

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 Member "American Savings Building and Loan Institute"

April 5, 1921,	\$0.00	March 31, 1924,	\$500,130.44
March 31, 1922,	\$147,608.20	March 31, 1925,	\$750,097.74
March 31, 1923,	\$272,463.58	March 31, 1926,	\$1,208,168.28
December 31, 1927, \$1,952,459.49			

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is conveniently available when
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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The London banking and stock exchange community has

**FIRST MORTGAGE
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Maximum high yield of interest

taken by the National City Bank of New York in asking the governors of the New York Stock Exchange to move its shares from the list of

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*Under Supervision of the
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Wall Street, Orlando, Florida

G. H. STRICKLAND, President
A. L. York, Vice-Pres.
Ben O'Banion, Sec'y-Treas.
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Under a rule which has existed on the London market for many years, a broker offering to sell bank or insurance shares is compelled, if asked by the buyer, to supply the numbers of the share certificates which he offered for sale. If such a request

Our current list includes a carefully selected and attractively priced group of high grade Investment Bonds yielding up to 6.35% and Preferred Stocks yield-

price he had to pay. The "year" would be compelled to take any loss involved in the latter transaction.

Brokers say that in actual practice such a situation would probably

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not have the shares offered for sale, the numbers would be called out and the speculative nature of the deal openly disclosed. Apparently banks do not have this adequate protection on the New

NEW YORK **DETROIT**
CHICAGO **PROVIDENCE**
CLEVELAND **PORTLAND, ME.**

Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit Stock Exchanges

On Savings Accounts

Furthermore that short selling is, in general, a more hazardous form of speculation in London than in New York. The broker who sells short, at, if he does not have the stock to sell, borrow it in order to make good. In New York the facilities

Every Mail box Our branch
Mail Deposits, Any Amount, Any
Time. Available on Request.

*Under Supervision
State Superintendent of Banks*

Guaranty Savings

partly technical but they are questionably strong enough to make this form of speculation much more popular than in New York. The short selling in London is undoubtedly of great size, many brokers do this type of business with pro-

Engineers National

Bank
60 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON

leaf twills were the best sellers. The only good seller in wide print was in 44-inch, 48 squares, which brought from $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ 7%. Sales medium width goods included 39-40x28s, 6:40s, at 4%; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 8s, 6:25s, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch,

Obrien Russell & Co
INSURANCE
of Every Description

WESTERN STATES LIFE'S REPORT
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Western
States Life Insurance Co.'s report for
showed income of \$5,563,972, com-
pared with \$5,084,363 for 1926, an in-
crease of \$479,110, and disbursements of

1922, as compared with \$3,178,179 in 1921, an increase of \$102,143.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ANOTHER WORLD RECORD BROKEN

Women's Swimming Trio Sets New 800-Yard Medley Relay Mark

BUFFALO, N. Y.—One more world record was broken at the women's national senior A. U. swimming championships Friday night when a trio of mermaids representing the Women's Swimming Association of New York set a new mark in the 800-yard medley relay in 3m. 46.1-sec., exactly 8 seconds off the former mark. The members of the winning combination were Miss Lisa Lindstrom, swimming the backstroke; Miss Agnes Geraghty, breaststroke; and Miss Catherine Ames, free style.

The Illinois Women's Athletic Club trio finished second and team No. 2 from the Women's Swimming Association, New York, was third. The summaries:

National Senior A. U. 200-Yard Free style for women—won by Martha Norlund, S. W. A., New York; Miss Josephine McKim, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Pa., second; Miss Lina Osgood, Worcester Boys Club, Time—2m. 41.3-sec.

TODAY IMPROVES PLACE IN STANDING

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

Team	W	L	Pts.	Opp.
Toronto	10	0	100	100
Montreal	9	1	90	90
McGill	8	2	80	80

TORONTO, Ont.—University of Toronto improved its position in the senior Canadian basketball league today when it defeated McGill 19 to 10, when it scored its fourth successive victory by defeating McGill 19 to 10.

With only two games to play the locals must lose both their remaining fixtures to be tied by Queen's University for the title. Toronto's loss was the fourth straight for the Montreal club. The Blue and White massed defensive system proved too strong for McGill, except on a couple of occasions in the second half, and the visitors did not have much fortune in their attempts to score from long range.

At half-time the winners were in front by 10 to 2. McGill's combination started to work and they drew up until they were only a point behind. The locals called for a timeout and after the resumption scored four points. Once again the visitors spurted and with only two minutes to go, McGill scored only one point behind. Mitchell scored on a foul throw and in the final minute Parker dropped in a basket to bring the score to 19 to 10.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto team, which has been the best, won 19 to 10. The Toronto team, which has been the best, won 19 to 10. The Toronto team, which has been the best, won 19 to 10.

NORTH CAROLINA IS ELIMINATED EARLY

ATLANTA, Ga.—The unexpected elimination of the University of North Carolina from the Southern Conference basketball tournament, leaves the outcome somewhat of a toss-up between the other strong teams. Louisiana State University, victor over the Tar Heels last night, plays Mississippi University today. Virginia Tech. and Georgia Tech. will play each other on Saturday night. The final rounds will be played next week.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Detroit	21	3	11	45
Montreal	19	5	10	38
Hamilton	15	10	5	30
Toronto	13	12	4	24
Windsor	12	13	3	24
London	10	15	3	20

GAMES SATURDAY

Windsor at Detroit.

Niagara defeats London.

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Yale Club Loses in "B" Playoff, 4-3

Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the Victor, to Meet Princeton Club

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Princeton Club	8	1	47	16.889
Yale Club	7	2	42	16.800
Fraternity Club	5	3	29	16.825
Short Hills Club	5	3	29	16.800
Columbia U. C.	4	5	34	16.844
New York A. C.	4	5	33	16.822
Mount Pleasant A. C.	3	7	19	16.444
Park Avenue A. C.	3	7	19	16.444

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first of the playoffs for the Metropolitan Class B squash team championship, between Yale Club, last year champion, and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, resulted in the exclusion of Yale Club from the final round, as Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, with the addition of Chas. W. Edge, won its first appearance in team play, scoring a 4-to-3 victory over Yale Club. The winner will now encounter Princeton Club in the regular series, in the final play-off at the Harvard Club, next Wednesday.

It was the surprising recovery of Harvey E. Wilson, Fraternity S. T. C. leader, in the second game of his best match, which was the key to the individual championship, which clinched the victory for the purpose of Walter A. Kinsella. Larned, who had been the favorite, but was leading by a slight margin in the second, 6-4. But suddenly Wilson, who had been playing with small success on his soft ball, shifted to a fast wall around the court, and took the lead and ran out the game on 15-10. Then he took back to his soft ball, and ran up a lead of 9-0 in the deciding game. But Larned also shifted his style of play to a wall, and drew up to 10 before Wilson could hit his stride once more, and took the needed points with fast service, 15-9.

Edge, the biggest and most powerful man in the game, with his six feet of height and weight, has developed a soft, low service, and swamped M. H. Zimmerman with his aid, defeating him 15-9. Zimmerman, who was first game, and then saving up after leading at 13-0, to allow five points to be scored against him, to win at 15-10.

METROPOLITAN CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

Fraternity Club, 4 to 3, Yale Club, 15-9.

H. E. Wilson, Fraternity Club, defeated M. H. Zimmerman, Yale Club, 15-9.

C. N. Mize, Fraternity Club, defeated M. H. Zimmerman, Yale Club, 15-9.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated C. N. Mize, Fraternity Club, 15-9.

Lombert Pretzman, Yale Club, defeated W. B. Harvey, Fraternity Club, 15-9.

Henry B. Fisher, Fraternity Club, defeated Yale Stevens, Yale Club, 15-9.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated C. N. Mize, Fraternity Club, 15-9.

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BUDDSAL II WINS SAILOFF OF RACE

Star Class Racing Ends When Tie Is Settled

HAVANA—The third annual mid-winter racing series of the International Star Class came to an end Friday night with the Cuban and American and Cuban boats and the sail-off of the tie for the Midwinter Challenge Trophy.

Buddsal II, representing the Peconic Bays fleet and owned by F. E. Robinson, and Fleet Star from the Gravenstein Bay fleet, owned by Timothy Parkman, were tied in the point score for the challenge trophy and in the sail-off. Buddsal II was the winner by 2 minutes over Fleet Star.

For the third year in succession the American team defeated the Cuban combination of Stars, four boats starting on each team. The American boats finished first, second, fourth and seventh in Friday's race, for a total of 22 points against 14 for Cuba. The winner of the team race was the Cuban fleet, which won the triangular course, three times around, a total distance of 10 nautical miles.

A light southerly breeze and smooth water were the conditions for the closing day of the series. Southward II of the Central Long Island Sound fleet, piloted by W. J. McHugh, was the winner of the team race with Irex III of the Western Long Island Sound fleet, second, followed by Ernest R. Almadras, one of the Cuban boats, was third, Buddsal II of the American team fourth; Gaviolin II, Cuban fifth; Delmar, American sixth; and Fleet Star, seventh, and Iarra, Cuban, eighth.

In the sail-off for the Midwinter Trophy, Buddsal II was much better than Fleet Star in the light breeze, and won easily. This was Skipper Robinson's first trip here and he took the big prize of the series, Buddsal II, won the series, \$15 in the fast-growing Star Class.

Quebec Beats Philadelphia

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Quebec	10	0	0	20
Philadelphia	9	1	0	18
Montreal	8	2	0	16
Windsor	7	3	0	14
Pittsburgh	6	4	0	12
Buffalo	5	5	0	10
Cleveland	4	6	0	8
St. Louis	3	7	0	6
Chicago	2	8	0	4
Indianapolis	1	9	0	2
Dayton	0	10	0	0

PROVIDENCE at New Haven.

QUEBEC—The Quebec Beavers, who have been the best team in the league, defeated Philadelphia 10 to 0, in a game that was a rout.

The first period was scoreless, but in the second the locals took the lead on a goal by Murray. Philadelphia tied in the third period, when Robinson, who had been the favorite, but was leading by a slight margin in the second, 6-4. But suddenly Wilson, who had been playing with small success on his soft ball, shifted to a fast wall around the court, and took the lead and ran out the game on 15-10.

Edge, the biggest and most powerful man in the game, with his six feet of height and weight, has developed a soft, low service, and swamped M. H. Zimmerman with his aid, defeating him 15-9.

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OKLAHOMA FIVE CLINCHES TITLE

Wins Sixteenth Straight—Drake, Grinnell and Nebraska Also Triumph

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The University of Oklahoma registered its sixteenth consecutive victory of the basketball season Friday night by defeating Kansas State Agricultural College, 40 to 27, thereby winning the Missouri Valley championship. The defeat of University of Missouri, runner-up, by Grinnell College, last place holder in the Conference, will give Oklahoma the title even if it loses its two remaining games with University of Nebraska.

OKLAHOMA—Kansas State Agricultural College, 40 to 27, thereby winning the Missouri Valley championship. The defeat of University of Missouri, runner-up, by Grinnell College, last place holder in the Conference, will give Oklahoma the title even if it loses its two remaining games with University of Nebraska.

GRINNELL—Grinnell College, 40 to 27, thereby winning the Missouri Valley championship. The defeat of University of Missouri, runner-up, by Grinnell College, last place holder in the Conference, will give Oklahoma the title even if it loses its two remaining games with University of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA—Nebraska, 40 to 27, thereby winning the Missouri Valley championship. The defeat of University of Missouri, runner-up, by Grinnell College, last place holder in the Conference, will give Oklahoma the title even if it loses its two remaining games with University of Nebraska.

DRAKE—Drake, 40 to 27, thereby winning the Missouri Valley championship. The defeat of University of Missouri, runner-up, by Grinnell College, last place holder in the Conference, will give Oklahoma the title even if it loses its two remaining games with University of Nebraska.

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FIFTY RACES IN CANADIAN MEET

Only Four Speed-Skating Finals on First Night

TORONTO, Ont.—Although 50 races in all were held Friday night in the annual Canadian speed-skating championships meet at the University of Toronto open air rink, where a quarter of the races, 12, were held on the first night, the other 38 were staged on the other four nights, as well as in several others. The other finals will be decided Saturday. The feature of the evening was the continuance of the duel between the two Toronto girls, Mrs. Lella Brooks Potter and Miss Margaret McBride.

In the mid-Atlantic championships at Newburgh, N. Y., several weeks ago, Miss McBride won the title and by winning the 400 and 800-yard events Friday night she can hardly be dislodged from the Canadian championship. Mrs. Potter is faced with the task of winning both of Saturday's events while Miss McBride must go unplaced. In the half-mile Miss McBride won by less than two feet, but in the quarter Mrs. Potter fell 10 feet.

In the two men's events, Percy Johnston of Detroit, a former local boy, won the 800-yard event, while Andrew Simon of Toronto won the 1500-yard event. Owing to a wind-blown snow storm, there were no records broken. Skaters pressed forward from Ottawa, Montreal, and the time limit was 10 minutes. The results of the finals in the four championship events were:

Senior Ladies' 400-Yard Event—Won by Lella Brooks Potter, Old Orchard, N. Y., 1:12.4. Second, Margaret McBride, N. Y., 1:14.2. Third, Lella Brooks Potter, Old Orchard, N. Y., 1:15.8. Fourth, Margaret McBride, N. Y., 1:17.4.

Senior Ladies' 800-Yard Event—Won by Lella Brooks Potter, Old Orchard, N. Y., 2:28.4. Second, Margaret McBride, N. Y., 2:30.2. Third, Lella Brooks Potter, Old Orchard, N. Y., 2:32.0. Fourth, Margaret McBride, N. Y., 2:33.8.

Senior Men's 200-Yard Event—Won by Percy Johnston, Detroit, Mich., 1:12.4. Second, Percy Johnston, Detroit, Mich., 1:14.2. Third, Percy Johnston, Detroit, Mich., 1:15.8. Fourth, Percy Johnston, Detroit, Mich., 1:17.4.

Air Freighters Show Trend Of Ford Aviation Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

chine with plenty of space to walk about the sleeping cabin, and a comfortable waiter chair set beside a pullman window. There is a second compartment in the rear with washstand and running water. The walls are finished in the silver-blue dural color, but are padded between this layer and outer corrugations with insulation that decreases the noise of the propellers and keeps out the cold. An ingenious arrangement brings into the cabin the warm air that has been used to cool the engine.

1,000,000 Miles Traveled
Our craft trudges awkwardly off down the field with no more poetry of motion than an army tank. We are going to the end of the field because airplanes always head into the wind in starting. There are two other passengers in the cabin, and we immediately exchange exclamations on the adventure. One of the men has never been before. The other reassuringly tells him Ford airplanes have traveled 1,000,000 miles, carried 5,000,000 pounds of freight, and that during all of 1926 and 1927 they were free from mishaps.

Now our machine has turned in its tracks despite the stiff breeze, and the three Wright whirlwinds that have been dawdling strike a new full-throated note that sweeps showers of earth off the frozen turf and temporarily raises our padded cabin. Then our engines burst into louder roar and we start down the field.

Things happen too rapidly to record. We are heading back toward the airport, where a little group is braving the near-zero weather to watch us. We take up speed like an accelerating automobile and pass the depot at 60 miles an hour.

I keep my eye on the enormous black tire scudding over the frozen ground on one of the landing wheels just outside the window. That tire is thick as a football. There is a hydraulic brake on the wheel, and on top of it there is the oleo gun recoil mechanism that snubs the shock as we advance.

The wheel jumps a tuft and stays suspended a second or two. Then it takes another hop, and this time never comes down. The space between wheel and earth widens and we bank up against the sky in a mighty spiral that swings us toward the clouds like an apple on the end of a twisted string.

The Wide Horizon
After a circle above the airport, we find the roof of the hangar immediately beneath us. It is a typical Ford all-metal monoplane that has suddenly opened up around us. The little figures with whom we were standing a moment ago are still looking up at us. But how the view has opened out!

One wonders why there are so few houses. That is because we are in the air and not in an automobile which crawls along paths where human activities and habitation have been grouped.

We see a new earth that is a patchwork of squares and oblongs, with straight black lines running across it—roads and railways. Men have been Cubists all these years, in the eyes of the birds, we discover. Everything looks as if it had been laid out with a ruler.

We begin to think with more interest of the machine we are in. It is a typical Ford all-metal monoplane that has suddenly opened up around us. The little figures with whom we were standing a moment ago are still looking up at us. But how the view has opened out!

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Rivets are hollowed, and 30 pounds of paint is left off because this copper-aluminum alloy is rust proof. The factory from which this airplane of ours emerged is vastly different from the place where the new Ford cars are hatched. The former factory is spacious, and men still push great machines by hand levers, while in the car assembly plant everything is automatic.

Mighty engines weld, and chew pieces of Ford car metal; parts flow by on overhead suspension, and thousands of workmen put them through the gamut of hammers and wrenches till the tributary streams finally flow into the mechanical Mississippi that swallows all integers and debauches completed Fords, run off on their own power. It is doubtful if airplanes will ever be flown off on their own power—Mr. Ford at any rate, says he has no present intention that way!

We look down 1000 feet from our airship without giddiness. Our height seems small in comparison with the 40-mile sweep either way, and again there are no disconcerting parallel lines, approaching each other as they descend, to give an idea of height here. Mr. Mayo recounts how he once invited a veteran of the Canadian Air Force to view Detroit from the top of a tall office building and how the latter refused on the ground that tall buildings made him dizzy. Flying was another matter!

My seat is on the left side of the snug cabin. The roof is just about within reach overhead. Outside my window hangs an egg-shaped engine, well out from the wing, with the propeller a haze of motion, and all the little valves tapping diligently. The noise is like that of passing through a tunnel in a subway express.

Third Engine Is Insurance
H. P. Little our pilot walks back and tells us about the engines. They are not running full speed now, and indeed are only opened up for take-offs. The third engine is carried as an aviator would have it, as a sort of insurance policy against failure. The ship could navigate a two-thirds load with only two engines, and with only one engine could coast 25 or 30 miles to select a landing place. As for the latter—in this flat country, one would think an aviator would have it easy.

Here comes Ypsilanti, all the roof-tops white and streaked with snow. A policeman's upraised arm halts all the traffic on a principal street below but we do not even slow down.

One of the odd features of air travel is this disregard of customary obstacles—human or natural. This railroad track below seems like a good path to follow, but the pilot is going to come down and alights in a right-angled row. Even only two engines, and with only one engine could coast 25 or 30 miles to select a landing place. As for the latter—in this flat country, one would think an aviator would have it easy.

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General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a name to let or a situation wanted heading.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED
LARGE PROFITS to State distributors selling building trade hardware stores; get quick returns. WINDYBUSH BROS. CO., 229 Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

AGENTS WANTED
POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid. Last of powder approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Practical" will sell at 25c. Sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE
SARASOTA, FLA.
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Stenographers
In the United States 564,744 women and 50,410 men gave their occupation as stenographers in 1920.

San Francisco Bulletin: A Hungarian has developed enough concentration to play 100 games of chess simultaneously. He ought to make a good waiter at a business men's lunch.

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THE MONITOR READER

1. Where is dressmaking more popular than dancing?—Educational Page.

2. What is the cost of a Ford all-metal airplane?—Ford Interview.

3. Should eggplant be salted and pressed before cooking?—Household Arts Page.

4. Where was the unusual spectacle of a British admiral trimming the beard of an American admiral witnessed?—World's Capitals.

5. When should a man regard himself as an investment the community has made?—Sayings.

6. How many married women in America are employed outside the home?—Odds and Ends.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

SIR DONALD MACLEAN: "I predict that before many years are over one of the regular subjects which the Council of the League of Nations will be debating, not from a narrow but from an international point of view, will be the ravages of the liquor traffic throughout the world and the international measure that must be taken to mitigate so devastating a factor."

LORD CREWE: "I trust that we are all finally discarding the ancient barbaric fallacy that a country must look with suspicion on the prosperity of its neighbors."

NOEL COWARD: "Shakespeare was a poet clever enough to make his countrymen believe he was merely a playwright."

CHARLES MERR: "Dawson is one of those convenient people who think in headlines and make life endurable for journalists."

In Lighter Vein

Helping Out
Disturbed Customer: "The shoes you sold me haven't any tongues."
Salesman (affably): "Well, you said you liked to dress as quietly as possible."

Puzzling
Friend: "Did you ever run up against a mathematical problem that stumped you?"
Famous Mathematician: "Yes, indeed. I could never figure out how, according to the magazine ads, eighty-eight per cent of the dentists recommend one brand of toothpaste, ninety-two per cent recommend another brand, and ninety-five recommend still another brand."—Life.

Dressed Up
Little Girl: "Mummy, I know what a goldfish is."
Mother: "Well, what is it, dear?"
Little Girl: "A sardine that's got rich!"

Impossible
Customer: "Will the spaghetti I ordered be long?"
Waitress: "We never measure it, sir."

Travel
"Travel broadens you," says an advertisement. And if you travel during the rush hours, comments an exchange, it fattens you.

Patience Waitress
Customer: "Will the spaghetti I ordered be long?"
Waitress: "We never measure it, sir."

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A Thought for Today

WEALTH is a weak anchor and gold cannot support a man. Virtue alone is firm and cannot be shaken by a tempest. —Pythagoras

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board is constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor. It is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Consulting Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles B. Heilmann, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

EDITORIALS

Who Pays For the Flood?

WHEN the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives reported the so-called Reid bill for the control of floods in the Mississippi Valley, no little surprise was occasioned by the fact that the measure had been completely rewritten by the committee. As originally introduced, the bill provided for flood relief after a plan which had been recommended by the United States army engineers and approved by President Coolidge. The primary difference between that original measure and the one which is now before the House with the sanction of the committee is that the first provided for a part of the expense to be borne by the states through which the Mississippi passes, whereas the committee bill would impose the whole burden of the first cost upon the Federal Government. Mr. Coolidge's official approval yesterday of the plan of appointing an economic commission which would report to the next session of Congress, the report furnishing the basis of future legislation and the distribution of costs, indicates a willingness on his part to retreat from his original position of insistence upon the states carrying 20 per cent of the cost.

Any expenditure by the Federal Government will actually rest with equal force upon the citizens of the Mississippi Valley and those resident elsewhere. The bill provides that the maximum authorization, from which the costs of the project are to be met, shall be \$478,000,000, which can be raised by a bond issue. The committee bill does, however, in other respects, follow the recommendations of the Administration. It establishes a Mississippi Valley Flood Control Commission to supersede the work heretofore done by the Mississippi River Commission. The new commission will be composed of seven men, to be appointed by the President; and this commission will construct levees and other flood control agencies, and in turn disband and leave the final management of the scheme to the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

In many respects the provisions of the bill are rather vague. It is indefinite in that it does not prescribe any set plan for flood control, although it does suggest that levees, spillways, floodways, diversion channels, storage basins, or reservoirs may be resorted to, whichever the commission finds the more feasible. In addition the commission is directed to make surveys and report to Congress as to various matters directly related to the Mississippi Valley situation, such as flood areas, navigable waterways, utilization of water power, and what share of the whole expense should be "borne by the United States."

In its detail there are many other features of the bill which will undoubtedly come in for discussion in both the houses of Congress. Probably many of them will be changed before a measure is sent to the President for approval. Upon a careful analysis, however, it would not seem that this bill is a flagrant reversal of the Administration's recommendations. It does, however, radically modify those recommendations.

Many members of Congress are not unmindful of the charge that flood control is likely to be debated and considered by the Government until time for another flood, or until the public interest is past. The states directly affected are not at the moment financially able to carry any considerable proportion of the expense of an immediate rebuilding of the levees even. The House Committee undoubtedly realized that the first important part of the work must be undertaken immediately, and the best way of insuring that is to have the Federal Government bear the total of the first expense. Once a comprehensive system of flood control in the valley is devised and constructed, then will be time, as provided in Section 16 of the proposed act, to determine what part of the permanent expenses should be "borne by the United States." The immediate job is to protect the valley from another catastrophe.

Business as a Profession

AMONG the many changes which have taken place in the conduct of business, both big and little, during the last quarter century, none is more to be praised than the high sense of honor which has gradually crept into its administration. This idealism, old as the Sermon on the Mount, but comparatively new as business ethics, is finding expression in many ways. Quickened human consciousness has, in a measure at least, come to the conclusion that honesty is the best policy, not alone because it pays, but because it is right; and, happily, because it is right, it is being found that honesty pays.

An earnest of the seriousness of the new regime is the establishment of business schools like that founded at Harvard and provided for materially through the generosity of George F. Baker. Here is substantial evidence of the coming of the new day, for business is being put on the basis of a profession; and graduates of this school entering the field of business are under moral obligation to uphold the traditions of their training, traditions which obtain in all so-called learned professions.

A business man in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly graphically sets forth the marked changes in business methods and the high sense of responsibility which leaders of industry have come to assume. They see business, not first from the standpoint of profit, but

from the standpoint of service whereby all concerned may gain. This author quotes a paragraph from Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric Company, which, while not exactly a "sermon in stone," yet is worthy to be given an enduring place in the hearts of all young men embarking upon a business career. His words are:

Today and here business formally assumes the obligations of a profession, which means—responsible action as a group, devotion to its own ideals, the creation of its own codes, the capacity for its own discipline, the awards of its own honors, and the responsibility for its own service.

Mr. Young thus places business in the category of professions where it must play the honorable part. No longer may it fly the flag of greed and selfishness, of dishonesty and indifference. It has come into the society of highly respectable callings, where it has its own traditions to build and maintain. The profession of business calls for culture and breadth of training, for its activities must reach far into and supplement every department of learning. Its votaries, to meet successfully the demands of expanding enterprise, must be able to accompany men of natural science, inventors, discoverers in many fields on their excursions into specific realms, there to apply professional business training to a successful issue. The prospect is most attractive and the reward is limitless. There are few more hopeful signs than the new outlook of the business world.

His Brother's Need

BY PUTTING into actual practice what many have been contented to approve simply as a sound humanitarian theory, a former inmate of a New Jersey penal institution has been able to render needed aid to those who, like himself, have discovered that the way of the discharged prisoner is not an easy one. In his little shop, established since his own release less than a year ago, he is making places, as rapidly as possible, for men who have served prison sentences. He learned the trade of a woodworker while serving more than a quarter of a century of a life sentence imposed by the authorities who had commuted, three days before the day set for his execution, the severe penalty assessed by court and jury.

During those years, he says, he saw men who paid the law's penalty leave the prison determined to conduct themselves uprightly. But he saw many of these return, discouraged and defeated, because their prison records followed them wherever they went. They found no straight road open to them.

Generously and thoughtfully, this man, seeing his brother's need, has extended a resourceful hand. In the little factory which he has opened he employs fifteen former prisoners. And he has room and work for more of them as soon as they are able to come to him. Two rules only have been made to govern them in their new employment. They are required to work hard and go straight.

This courageous experimenter in the field of sociology announces that he has been successful in his search for a solution long desired. By the application of what seem to be definitely practical methods, he has begun a salvaging process which seems to be succeeding, despite many previous failures. He has supplied convincing proof that the ways of the lawbreaker are distasteful even to those who, mistakenly or ignorantly, yield to what they believe to be overpowering adverse circumstances.

As one considers the points of this benefactor's brief thesis there comes the thought that, after all, the world may have been mistaken in its belief that humans may become, by some process of change, habitual criminals. Reformations have been wrought where conditions seemed hopeless. This New Jersey benefactor is proceeding upon the theory that opportunity to desert the old and take up a new and better way is what is most needed. His experience, brief though it has been, seems to prove his faith.

All in a Fortnight

HAVING had its day in court, so to speak, the Norwegian Labor Party, after holding the reins of government for less than two weeks, had to give way to something less radically opposed to the established economics of the country. With the entrance of Ludwig Mowinckel, leader of the Left Party, as Premier in succession to M. Hornsrud, the new regime appears to have the confidence of the Nation where the announced program of the Laborites caused considerable apprehension in financial and industrial circles. There was no criticism of M. Hornsrud, or a number of the members of his Cabinet as individuals, but the fact that the Labor Party, largely socialistic, had to count upon the support of the Communists in order to win the day no doubt had the effect of quieting many who did not believe that Norway was in a position to try such unnecessary experiments.

The reason that King Haakon turned to the Labor Party in order for it to provide timber for a cabinet, the Norwegian monarch himself explained by stating that as a constitutional ruler he considered it his duty, since the more moderate parties in the Storting were unable to agree among themselves. It was not for him to foresee the lasting qualities of this Cabinet, or otherwise. He knew his people well enough to feel that they were capable of looking after their own political fortunes.

As a former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Mowinckel is no stranger to what his country requires for its well-being. His party is sometimes referred to as the Radical Party, but this is more for the purpose of differentiating it from the extreme Leftists. The fact that the new Government is promised the co-operation of the Conservative Party and the Agrarian Party seems to be proof that M. Mowinckel and his associates in the Cabinet inspire confidence. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the many great enterprises planned for further utilization of Norway's immense waterfalls will be carried out in accordance with the wishes of those who felt less assured when the Labor régime announced its purpose to introduce legislation that would have been uninviting to capital, such as an extremely high tax on those with money to invest.

Of the number of political vagaries that have characterized Norway's efforts to carry on

according to democratic rule, perhaps the country's first experiment with a Labor Government has tested the Nation most thoroughly. Whether there is a lesson in this experiment is still to be seen. The ballot box remains that national institution for which all the people retain their great respect. Common sense in politics has not departed from the people, in spite of the novelty that they have recently experienced. The country is further fortunate in a ruler who is in the very van of its democracy and is moving forward, leaving politics as such to its own choice, while doing all in its power to remain a useful member in the family of nations.

They Shall Not Drink!

THOUGH one hears frequently the statement that there is as much drinking of alcoholic liquor in the United States now as was the case before the enactment of the Federal Prohibition Law, every once in a while some piece of evidence presents itself so outstandingly in opposition to this allegation that it will not be ignored. One such comes from Minneapolis, where the bell boys of one of the largest hotels have been enlisted by the manager of the hotel in the prohibition campaign.

Indeed the campaign thus launched has been conducted so actively that guests in this hotel must now sign pledges before the bell boys will serve ginger ale, charged water or cracked ice. This pledge reads:

I guarantee that no portion of this order shall be used by me, or by any other person, for the purpose of preparing alcoholic drinks, or in a way that may be in violation of the Prohibition Law.

Moreover the bell boy or waiter bringing to the guest such beverages or ice is under instructions to fill out a report with every such order. This reads as follows: Order served by me . . . day of . . . at . . . o'clock. Delivery made to . . . Present in room . . . Any intoxicating liquor . . . Any intoxicated person in room . . . If an unfavorable report is turned in no service is rendered. The manager of the hotel in question has stated that the system has proved effective in preventing violations of the prohibition law in his hotel. Can you imagine such a situation ten years ago?

Rejuvenating the Art of Music

WHY should a man whose traditions are lyrical write music the intentions of which are descriptive? Is a query made concerning De Sabata, a work by whom has been much performed at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York. Why should a composer belonging to the Italian school give from his hand a piece like the symphonic poem, "Juventus," which in idea and treatment proclaims itself German?

Formerly, sufficient reply to the question would have been: Let the Italians try to compose after the German manner, if they wish; they will in all likelihood fail, anyway. For in other times, art depended on geographic considerations. North was north and south was south. In central Europe, one sort of music; on the peninsula of Italy, another. The name of Wagner meant a temperate climate; that of Verdi, a warm one. The title, "Lohengrin," signified a certain political outlook; that of "Trovatore," something more or less contrary to it. The paper on which composers sketched their scores represented the degrees of the thermometer, as well as those of the diatonic scale.

In fine, composition always disclosed a nationalistic quality; or, if not that, then a racial flavor. Lecturers on music appreciation have talked about the sorrows of Poland, the Slavic temperament, the mercurial Frenchman, and nobody knows what else of like import. But of late, there has come about a change. Those old demarcations seem to have largely disappeared. Once a composer could write German music without being found out. His works might be performed the world over. His methods, notwithstanding, remained practically undiscovered and unexplained for decades; or until, perchance, controversy about them ceased. Impossible today. The moment a piece receives production, no matter where it originates, its technical secrets straightway become known and are the possession of everybody, few moments wasted in dispute.

De Sabata, therefore, may write in lyric or descriptive vein with equally good conscience. An Italian, sending out to the international public a German symphonic poem with the title, "Juventus," he does, at the worst, nothing but help the art of music find its lost youth again.

Random Ramblings

There should be one radical difference between the golf course and other courses at the United States Naval Academy, in that every time a midshipman fails in golf it will be play for him to go over the course again.

The cause of world peace will receive a great impetus when a way is found to make international securities contribute toward international security.

There should be much interest in the proposed \$1,000,000,000 union of banks which is reported as being formed in the United States.

There are indications that other states besides Illinois and Pennsylvania are going to exert a primary influence on the 1928 election.

With the rapid progress being made in the radio and airplane industries, one might wonder if, after all, the sky is the limit.

There is to be a harmonica contest next June in London. This should give the competitors something to blow about.

When business is spotty, there is all the more need for the kind of advertising that hits the spot.

Spring—the time when it's off with the overcoats and on with the paint coats.

And we used to hear of "flying visits" long before such things became a reality.

The door of opportunity often opens to the key of success.

States' rights count most when states are right.

"Hold the Ham and Eggs!"

MR. MELICHOIR dropped wearily into a chair at the White Porcelain Arms Quick Lunch for Ladies and Gents and scanned wearily the list of edibles painted in the gold and green panel on the wall. He inserted his thumb in the buttonhole of his left coat lapel and sighed. How well he knew that list! It started with "Ham and Eggs, Any Style, 35c," and ended with "Hamburger and Onions, 35c." Mr. Melichoir had read it a thousand times, for he was a regular customer at the White Porcelain Arms, and as regularly as the clock struck five he appeared for his evening repast. It was invariably ham and eggs.

"Happy" was the bus boy, waiter, cashier and general handy man at the White Porcelain Arms. He was neither boy nor man, young nor old, but he was a philosopher and an optimist, and believed there was so much good in the world people never saw because they held their heads too high. He had seen Mr. Melichoir come into the lunch room every afternoon, except Sundays, for two years, and he had often felt that he would like to have taken Mr. Melichoir in his arms and rocked him to sleep like a mother would a tired child.

As Mr. Melichoir took his accustomed place, Happy called to the cook, as he had done days and days before: "Ham and eggs, one side." And the confirming echo came back from the recesses of the kitchen: "Ham and eggs, one side, right."

Happy considered Mr. Melichoir, noted the dejected mien, the forlorn expression of the baggy, frayed coat as it hung across his shoulders and the soiled, cracked collar with the gold button showing. He turned toward the kitchen window, hesitated, looked again at Mr. Melichoir and thereupon made a momentous decision.

"Hold the ham and eggs, Joe," he said, and Joe answered, "Hold the ham and eggs, right."

"Good evening Mr. Melichoir," said Happy, "what'll it be this evening?"

"I reckon the ham and eggs look pretty good, Happy," said Mr. Melichoir, "and make them one side."

Happy started toward the kitchen, shaking his head. Suddenly he wheeled and stood before Mr. Melichoir gazing into his eyes for a full half minute. Mr. Melichoir seemed astonished. Happy continued staring at him, through him, seemingly miles beyond him, "way off to some distant place."

"What's the matter with you, Happy," inquired Mr. Melichoir, "what are you staring at me like that for? Why don't you get me my ham and eggs like I asked you?"

"Because," answered Happy with deliberation and decision, "because, Mr. Melichoir, you have had enough ham and eggs. To my positive knowledge, Mr. Melichoir, you have been coming in here for weeks and weeks and eating ham and eggs. You set there like you didn't have a friend in the world and you look at that list like you wanted to order something else. And then you up and order ham and eggs."

"Mr. Melichoir, I have watched you day in and day out and I have hoped, almost prayed, that you would change your order. But no, Mr. Melichoir, it's always the same. Ham and eggs, ham and eggs. The trouble with you, Mr. Melichoir, if you'll forgive me for saying so, is that you are chuck full of ham and eggs."

Mr. Melichoir looked at Happy in amazement. He turned his head sharply to one side and listened as if he heard distant voices and was trying to catch their meaning. Happy had never spoken to him like that. Happy, the meek, the obliging, the obedient yes-man of the White Porcelain Arms. Happy had never been known to give "back talk." He had never been known to give advice, and of all people, to Mr. Melichoir who wanted silence and service, who came to the White Porcelain Arms because he knew he could get just that. Mr. Melichoir turned his astonished glance upon Happy and there came into his eyes an expression like one finds in the eyes of a Collier that has been punished and wants to make friends.

"Why—Happy!" was all Mr. Melichoir could say.

"And not only that," persisted Happy, ignoring the appeal, "but you need a new suit of clothes, a new hat and a bright necktie that hides your collar button. Mr. Melichoir, I'm talking to you as your friend. You need sprucing up. No wonder business is bad when you go around town looking like you look."

Happy wiped the crumbs from the porcelain arm of the chair that served as a table for the "Ladies and Gents" who frequented the restaurant. Mr. Melichoir edged back to make room.

"To start with," said Happy, "I'm gonna give you a real feast. You're gonna start with soup."

"I never eat soup," said Mr. Melichoir hastily.

"You're gonna care for this. I made it myself. It's— it's Happy soup. Then I'm gonna bring you a T-bone steak with vegetables, some nice salad and, to finish up with, some of the best lemon meringue pie you ever put in your mouth."

Mr. Melichoir was alarmed. He half rose from his chair and put forth a protesting hand. "No, no, Happy," he said. "Please, not the pie. Don't bring the pie. I couldn't touch it. Please don't bring it."

His appeal was piteous, but Happy remained calm and firm.

"Yes, Mr. Melichoir," said Happy feelingly, "I'm sorry, but you got to eat the pie. It's part of the plan. I've thought the whole thing out. Something has got to be done to get your thoughts off of ham and eggs and if anything will do it, a lemon meringue pie will. And the bigger and fluffier, the better. Mr. Melichoir, you're my guest tonight and you're gonna eat hearty."

When the rush hour was over Happy sat down beside Mr. Melichoir and beamed.

"Well," he said, "I see you eat up every scripption of the food, Mr. Melichoir. How was the pie?"

Mr. Melichoir smiled in a shamefaced way as he beheld Happy's joyous countenance.

"It was great, Happy. Really, it was. I've seen those pies many and many a time in the show case and I've often wondered what they were like, but I never dared touch one."

"Now, Mr. Melichoir," said Happy, "let's talk like good friends. You say business is bad. You don't like your job. You can't sell anything. When you walk into a man's office he looks glum and uncomfortable until you get out. You say nobody's doing any business and that prosperity's a myth. For two years, Mr. Melichoir, you've been telling me that while you ate ham and eggs."

"Mr. Melichoir, I'm going to tell you something that may shock you, but I'm going to tell you just the same. You seem to be in a deep rut, Mr. Melichoir, a deep, deep, endless rut. And as sure as I'm setting here, a ham-and-eggs way of thinking has got you there. I know how easy it is to say 'ham and eggs' when you go into a restaurant, Mr. Melichoir, but can't you see there's no future to ham and eggs?"

"Did you ever notice how Mr. Busby breezes into this place? Don't you notice how cheerful and happy he is?"

"Did you ever hear him say business was bad? No, Mr. Melichoir, you never did, because Mr. Busby is a hustler. Do you think Mr. Busby is the kind of man who would order ham and eggs day in and day out for two years? Not on your tinfoy, Mr. Melichoir, not on your tinfoy."

"Mr. Busby comes in here with dash and vim. 'Hurry up my order of German fried pomme de terre,' he says, 'and let me at those big business men. I gotta make an empire over before you sun goes down,' he says. And what's more, Mr. Busby looks prosperous. He wears good clothes and—clean collars—excuse me for that, Mr. Melichoir, but I must talk very plain to you. He smiles and chats and you kinda feel he's getting along."

Mr. Melichoir was silent. He had been drawing little squares and curly-ques on the porcelain table arm with his pencil until it was filled with strange, indefinite designs. Not once during the monologue had he looked into Happy's anxious, earnest face.

"Now, Mr. Melichoir," continued Happy, "I wouldn't make you into a Mr. Busby for anything in the world. All you gotta do is be yourself. But the real, honest to goodness Mr. Melichoir is not the same Mr. Melichoir who's been coming in here day after day and filling himself up with nothing but ham and eggs. . . . Do you get my meaning, Mr. Melichoir?"

Mr. Melichoir reached across the arm of the chair and placed his hand on Happy's hand, which was red and gnarled and soap bitten.

"I think I do," he said simply, "and I thank you for it."

Happy sat by himself for a long time and studied the strange designs Mr. Melichoir had drawn on the table.

The next afternoon the clock struck five in the White Porcelain Arms, but nothing happened. Happy had been watching the clock. Came six o'clock, seven, eight, but not Mr. Melichoir. The next afternoon, the next, but not Mr. Melichoir. He saw not the familiar face he had been searching for among the crowds hurrying back and forth before the White Porcelain Arms.

The third afternoon he stood by the door and mused on Mr. Melichoir's strange case.

"I may have been a little too rough on him and I'm sorry if I was, but I ain't sorry for Mr. Melichoir. No, I'm not one bit sorry for Mr. Melichoir. . . . Even if I never see him again, and even if he does go back to his ham and eggs, somehow or other I got a notion that what I said to him will sink in. In fact, I know it will sink in. I know what I said to Mr. Melichoir was good for him. I said it right from the heart, like he was my own brother, and I said it because I wanted to help him. . . . And you can't hurt anybody by helping 'em, even if it hurts 'em to help 'em. . . . That sounds kinda funny, but what I mean is—oh, well, what's the use, Mr. Melichoir's all right."

As Happy ended his soliloquy the door swung open and Mr. Busby breezed in. The door slammed against the wall. Mr. Busby always did that.

"Hello, Happy," he chimed amiably.

"Hello," replied Happy. "What're you eating?"

"I care not, Happy. Just bring me some food to the extent of 65 cents, and mind you, my good fellow, not a farthing more, or to the tower you shall go."

Happy sat by smiling as Mr. Busby was consuming his order.

"By the way, Mr. Busby," he asked, "have you seen Mr. Melichoir lately? He hasn't been in for three nights."

"Have I seen him?" Mr. Busby repeated with his mouth full. "Did you say, have I seen him? Well, I'll say I've seen him. And he's all dressed up like a giraffe. Red necktie, new suit, new hat, new shoes, spats and a cane. Everybody's seen him. Say, that boy must be doing well."

"Oh-h," said Happy, and there was a little catch in his voice that Mr. Busby didn't notice. Then leaning his arms confidentially across the chair top, he said to Mr. Busby:

"Do you know that Mr. Melichoir is one of the very smartest and most successful business men in this town? Do you know that one of these days, Mr. Busby, well hear big things about him. He has a way of impressing people. Quiet and reserved, a little slow, perhaps, but sure, Mr. Busby, awfully sure. He's the type that commands respect. Really, Mr. Busby, you'd be surprised to know how very successful Mr. Melichoir is in business."

"Yes, I thought that about him, too," replied Mr. Busby, "and I've often thought I'd get along better myself if I was more like him and not so full of monkey-shine."

"Aw, Mr. Busby," said Happy with a laugh, "be yourself."

F. H. W.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Make Your Own Contribution

THE perpetrator of garish cottages utterly discordant with their neighbors and their site is not the only offender against the architectural amenities of the countryside. At the other extreme is the wrong-headed enthusiast for all that is old and picturesque, who seeks slavishly to reproduce in his "Old World" cottage the admired characteristics of the past, even down to their last detail. We have seen a brand-new week-end cottage weather-stained and with every line askew in an effort to appear artistically picturesque.

It is not by imitating with apeline servility the workmanship and design of earlier builders that we shall pass on and enrich our heritage of beauty, but by emulating the spirit and purpose which animated them. The buildings were the best they could contrive and afford; the materials were those most suitable and accessible; their object was shelter and comfort for those who should dwell within their walls and beneath their roofs. The builders of today have resources that their forebears never dreamed of. Let them use them to the full in making their own contribution to the loveliness of England.—London Daily Telegraph.

The Monitor and Masonry

THE brother asking this question—Is The Christian Science Monitor to be considered as a Masonic publication?—has perhaps known of or has followed the series of Masonic articles which ran for six weeks, ending with November, in the columns of the high-class daily mentioned. These were contributed by brothers of authority at home and abroad. In each case the author was competent to deal with his chosen subject, and the entire series has been of very great value. The Monitor has for years given unusual space and attention to matters of the fraternity. This is due, as it appears, to the policy of the paper, which seeks out every force that

is for righteousness in the land, and gives to it generous publicity. That Freemasonry is thus classed is an indorsement of the craft of which, we may all be proud. While not to be classed as a Masonic publication, yet the Monitor has been and is of material benefit to the whole fraternity.—Frank G. Watson, in the Masonic World.

Barnum Was Right!

BARNUM's most emphatic point—one which no one could accuse him of not following—was to advertise. Persistence was important. He said that when an advertisement first appears "a man does not see it, the second time he notices it, the third time he reads it, the fourth he thinks about it, the fifth he speaks to his wife about it, and the sixth or seventh he is ready to purchase." Advertising men today would probably agree with him. At any rate, he made money by taking his own advice.—New York Times.

Tempus Fugit

A COMMON laborer of today works about ten minutes each day to pay for the lighting of his home by means of electricity. A half-century ago he would have had to work two and one-half hours to provide the same amount of light by means of gas flames. And if he had supplied himself a half-century ago with the same amount of light from candles he would have had to work twenty-four hours every day to pay his lighting bill. For this great reduction in the cost of artificial lighting, modern science is responsible.—Scientific American.

Solving Labor Problems

SOME day, perhaps, all employers will stop thinking of "workmen," and think instead of "men who work." There's a big difference.—American Magazine.